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# Special Libraries, February 1980

Special Libraries Association

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# special libraries

*February 1980, vol. 71, no. 2*

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## White House Conference Issue

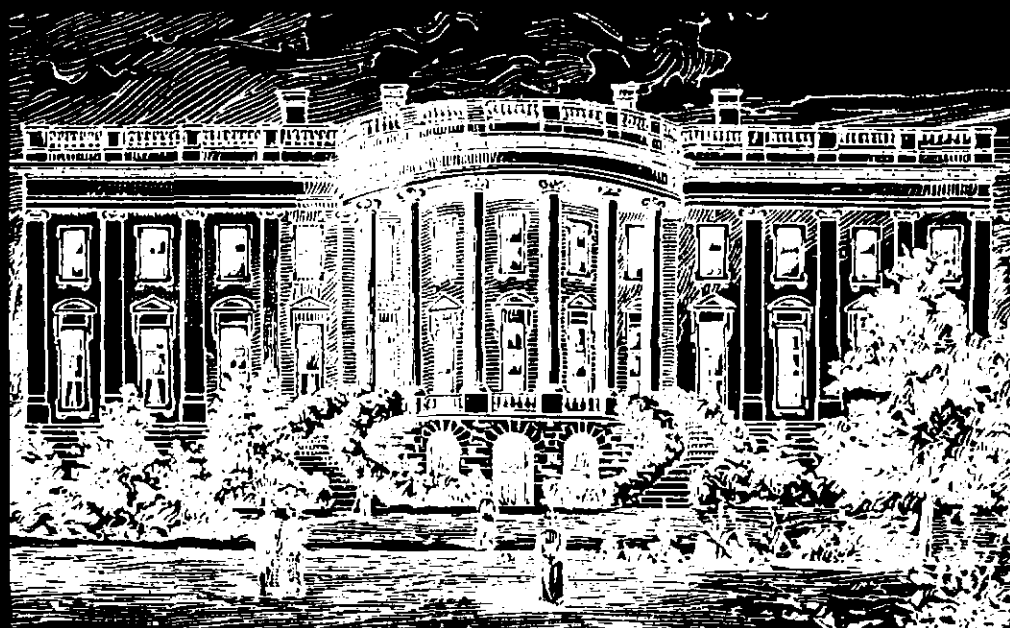
Commentaries by:

Patricia W. Berger  
Joseph M. Dagnese  
Vivian D. Hewitt  
Sara Hill

Mary Frances Hoban  
Irving M. Klemptner  
Beverly J. Ryd  
Alphonse F. Trezza

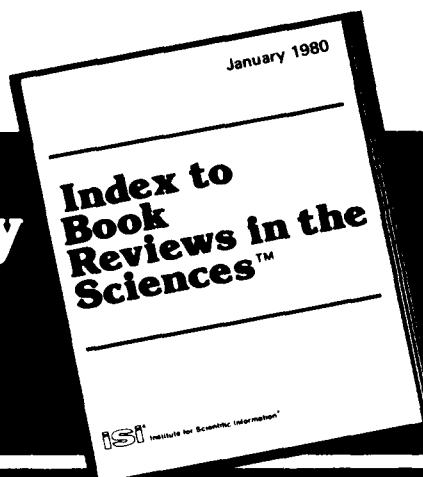
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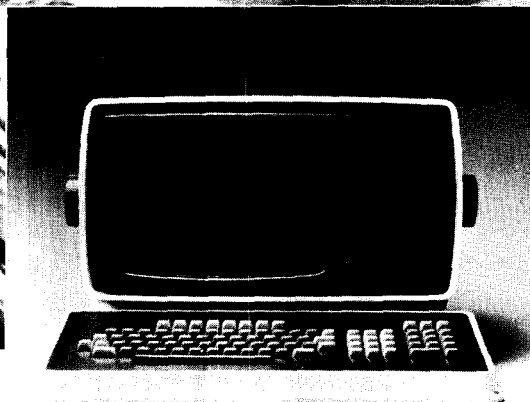
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FEBRUARY 1980  
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5A You Bet It Is!—Dues Editorial

7A Letters

59 Introduction—Editor's Comment

61 White House Conference

73 Commentaries by:  
75 Vivian D. Hewitt  
77 Gladysann Wells  
84 Patricia W. Berger  
88 Irving M. Klempner  
92 Mary Frances Hoban  
100 Alphonse F. Trezza  
103 Beverly J. Ryd  
108 Joseph M. Dagnese  
Sara Hill

113 Remarks by Daniel Boorstin

117 Resolutions Voted on by Delegates  
to the White House Conference

## SLA News

131 Where to Stay in Washington at SLA '80  
133 Chapters and Divisions  
134 Members in the News  
135 SLA Authors  
136 Networking Notes

## Vistas

137 Coming Events  
138 Reviews

16A Placement  
16A Index

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## Membership

**DUES.** Member or Associate Member \$40; Student Member \$8; Retired Member \$10; Sustaining Member \$200; Sponsor \$500; Patron \$1,000.

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The statement by SLA's President Joseph M. Dagnese is presented concerning the proposed dues increase to be voted on by the members at the Annual Business Meeting. A statement by President-Elect James B. Dodd will appear in the March 1980 issue and a statement by SLA Executive Director David R. Bender will appear in the April 1980 issue.

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## You bet it is!

**I**N JUNE 1979, the Board of Directors approved a motion, subject to approval of the members at the Annual Business Meeting during the June 1980 Conference in Washington, D.C., to increase the dues effective Jan 1, 1981, as follows:

Members and Associate Members:	
from \$40.00 to \$55.00	(37.5%)
Student Members:	
from \$8.00 to \$12.00	(50%)
Sustaining Members:	
from \$200.00 to \$250.00	(25%)

The Board also voted to retain the present dues levels for other categories of membership as follows:

Retired Members:	\$10.00
Sponsors:	\$500.00
Patrons:	\$1,000.00

A summary of dues increases since 1969 is given below:

Member/Associate Members	
1969-75	\$30.00
1976-	\$40.00
Retired Members	
1969-70	\$5.00
1971-	10.00
Student Members	
1969-72	\$5.00
1973-	8.00
Sustaining Members	
1969-75	\$100.00
1976-	200.00

It would be easy to build a case for the proposed increase based on the cost of living index. For example, using 100 to represent the base year 1967-69, the

*february 1980*

1981 dues index would be 183, the Consumer Price Index well over 200, the periodical price index about 350, etc. Although these are persuasive facts, the real question to be addressed is "What does membership in SLA mean to me, and how much is it worth?"

Personal contacts are one of the main strengths of special librarianship. How much do I value the contacts I have made? How many times have those friends helped me solve a problem? Moreover, the personal influence I exert on the Association is significant, whether it takes place through a committee, Chapter or Division, or collectively in the forum provided by the Chapter and Division Cabinets. Membership and involvement gives me the right to be heard.

Programs are an important source of continuing education. Many Chapter and nearly all Division programs center around updates, new ideas, and concepts. The Association's continuing education program at the Conference and at the regional level enhance opportunities to expand knowledge. My membership gives me access to these programs.

Shared bibliographic data, such as union lists, provide a vehicle for me to find material I need, as well as participate in resource sharing by making my specialized collections available to others. This type of program has long been one of the hallmarks of SLA members.

The Association's involvement in national issues has benefited me even though these benefits may not be as obvious as others. SLA's advocacy in the copyright law hearings was influential in allowing special libraries equal treatment under the new law. Had this position not been taken, many special libraries would have been excluded from the fair-use section.

SLA's position in favor of the proposed National Periodicals Center has carried weight. Our insistence on



equal access for all types of libraries is presently included in the legislation.

We are involved in other national issues where our basic position is to protect the rights of special libraries to equal treatment. These programs must be carried out by the Association, speaking for its 11,000 members. As an individual, no one can hope to have much impact. My membership in SLA supports the Association's efforts in my behalf.

These are only a few of the reasons why I belong to SLA. How much is it worth? The proposed new dues for Members and Associate Members will cost an additional 4 cents a day and an additional 1 cent a day for Student Members. Is it worth it? You bet it is!

**J. M. Dagnese**  
President

Special Libraries Association

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# Letters

## Continuing Education

I would like to offer the following comment on the article "Time for Decision: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," by G. Edward Evans [SL70 (nos. 5/6): 209-218 (1979)].

Library education can only be an introduction to the practice of librarianship and should be regarded as such by those who make up the curriculum. Short periods of internship are beneficial if they can be arranged in a 12-month study period, but a two-year or even three-year program seems to me a waste of time unless such the program intends to keep the student in school longer in times of low employment opportunities for librarians.

There is a place for development in librarianship as described by Mr. Evans; however, it should be directed at the librarian in the field. Since the library profession badly lacks continuing education opportunities, library schools could make a contribution to the development of library practitioners by setting up high-grade correspondence courses. Such courses would reach all librarians. They would be more effective than those held at meetings, which can be attended only by those who are able to travel. Furthermore, correspondence courses of high quality would attract only those already educated, who feel a desire for further development. I agree with the author that development cannot be forced on anyone.

Aniela Lichtenstein  
Kideney Health Sciences Library  
Millard Fillmore Hospital  
Buffalo, N.Y. 14209

## Samples, Please

Herbert S. White's article in the April 1979 issue of *Special Libraries*, "Cost-Effectiveness and Cost-Benefit Determinations in Special Libraries" [vol. 70 (no. 4): 163-169] addressed a subject of considerable interest to me. The article was an excellent analysis of the general situation and difficulties. What it sorely lacked, in my opinion, were specific examples of one (or more) special library's analysis of its cost-benefit to its parent organization. Many articles in *Special Libraries* give bibliographies or tables of

specific titles with their cost or use. This article could have been so much more helpful if it included even a partial sample analysis from which special librarians could adapt the content or format to fit their own needs. If space limitations prevented examples, why not include a note that sample evaluations are available on request from the author.

Ginette Polak  
Continuing Education of the Bar  
University of California, Berkeley

## The Author's Reply

My article was an only slightly worked-over copy of a talk I presented at the 1978 Kansas City conference. The talk was one of four at a session devoted to the topic of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness, and included, among others, Ferdinand Leimkuhler and Miriam Drake of Purdue University. My talk was not a presentation of research. It was an opinion paper, drawn on observations through management and consulting. Were I presenting research, I would, of course, have included specific examples of that work, as well as a bibliography of pertinent citations. In this paper I was expounding management tactics.

It may be that somebody has indeed performed a study of current library practice of cost-benefit budget justification. Many libraries are now, of course, going through PPBS and zero-based budgeting exercises, but that is not the same thing. Since both Professor Leimkuhler, whose specialty is operation research, and Mrs. Drake, who is Assistant Director of Purdue Libraries, have worked in these areas, you might want to contact one or both of them.

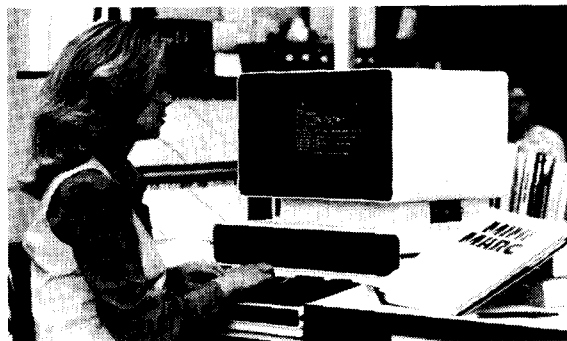
Herbert S. White  
Indiana University  
Graduate Library School  
Bloomington, Ind.

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# Introduction — Editor's Comment

The possibilities inherent to a White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS) have been discussed with interest, heat, caution, concern, trepidation, and enthusiasm—among other reactions. Governors' Conferences and other pre-conference meetings were held across the nation to pinpoint the issues and select the delegates for the deliberations in Washington, D.C. A national discussion of library and information services seems only fitting in this post-industrial period that some have termed the "Information Age."

This is a time in which new technological advances promise to make all information available to all people; but will it be allowed. The key issue of the Conference was who will control information and who will pay for it. This issue was addressed from various points of view and different backgrounds by WHCLIS delegates.

It is incredible that as some analysts predict the demise of libraries in the rapid proliferation of information disseminating technology, others advocate the use of this same technology to breathe new life into the old system so that it can keep pace with the needs of the changing information environment. This dichotomy was very much in evidence at the White House Conference where some participants were talking about the control of transborder data flow and the interface of international systems while others were hoping for funds to install telephones in rural libraries and to find ways of increasing the literacy rate.

Both the pre-conference meetings and the Conference itself are examples of efforts in participatory democracy. As a citizen, I am delighted at the functioning of these large-scale, town hall meetings at which diverse individuals—lawyers, homemakers, teachers, students, librarians, legislators, ranchers, poets, and others—sat down

together to discuss as individuals what needs to be done about something of national and international importance. However, town hall meetings *are* typically democratic. Thus the participants must be knowledgeable about a wide range of issues and the environment from which these issues may arise in order to make wise recommendations. The delegates performed heroic feats in this regard. Yet the amount of paper forced on them in the last months before the Conference made it impossible for them to fully digest it all. Better planning would have been helpful here.

The Conference schedule also did not allow sufficient time to develop further perspective on several critical issues or on the special groups presenting them. Perhaps the ceremonial functions could have been pared down to allow more time for discussion and voting on resolutions. If these ceremonial functions were thought necessary, then another day should have been added to the Conference to allow sufficient time for the real issues. People who are asked to begin their workday at 8:00 a.m. cannot be expected to still function efficiently or think clearly at 12:30, 1:30, or 3:30 a.m., as some were.

A number of librarians commented on the obvious lack of awareness of specialized libraries among many delegates. Specialist librarians found it difficult to make their positions known in Washington. It would have been helpful if someone had been involved in a lobbying effort ten years or more ago. Certainly this points up the need for greater public involvement by special groups. This involvement is needed not only in government—as you have recently read in these pages—but in the media as well.

However, a great many positive things were accomplished at the Conference. For one, a number of special librarians attended as members of state

delegations and were able to propose resolutions. In addition, the Association was officially represented by president-elect Jim Dodd, who served as an official observer, and by executive director Dave Bender, who was SLA's delegate-at-large. The final results will be in the implementation of the resolutions passed at the Conference. This is an area in which we can all play a part. Dodd has asked the Special Committee on the White House Conference to prepare a report on the Conference which is to be presented at the Winter Meeting in San Antonio. I am sure that the Committee will also consider actions to be taken in the coming months.

The following general report is a compilation of the experiences of a number of people: Patricia Berger, chief, Library Division, U.S. National Bureau of Standards (Delegate from federal libraries and information centers); Joseph M. Dagnese, director, Libraries and Audio-Visual Center, Purdue University; Vivian D. Hewitt, librarian, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Official Observer to WHCLIS); Sara Hill, director, Medical Library, St. Luke's Hospital (Alternate from Missouri); Mary Frances Hoban, manager, Professional Development, Special Libraries Association (Facilitator);

Irving Klempner, professor, State University of New York/Albany; Joyce Post, American Society of Indexers (Official Observer to WHCLIS); Beverly Ryd, assistant vice-president and librarian, The First Boston Corporation (Delegate from New York); Alphonse Trezza, executive director, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science; Gladysann Wells, senate librarian, Senate Research Service, New York State Senate. Also included in this issue is a comment by some of these individuals on specific issues raised by SLA. Some of the reports overlap in the coverage of the issues they concern. All the topics are interrelated; the overlap has not been eliminated in the hope that the points made will serve as stimuli for further discussion.

Since the Special Libraries Association Special Committee on WHCLIS identified the concerns of the Association in *Issues for Delegate Consideration: White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services* (published initially through the generosity of the H. W. Wilson Company and reprinted in the September 1979 issue of *SL*, pp. 384-394), the resolutions of the Conference have been addressed in the context of these concerns and the Conference theme areas.

NMV





## The White House Conference

The concept for a White House Conference on Libraries was first proposed by Channing Bete, a library trustee from Greenfield, Mass., in 1957 to the American Library Trustee Association. In July 1970 the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) was established as a permanent and independent federal agency within the Executive Branch. When the legislation authorizing a WHCLIS was signed in 1974, NCLIS was made responsible for the coordination and management of the Conference. Over two years passed before funds were included in the federal budget for this project. From 1977 until July 1979, 49 of 50 states, the District of Columbia, 6 U.S. territories, the American Indians, and the federal libraries and information services community held individual pre-White House Conferences.

In a sense, the White House Conference can be described as a kind of "national town meeting." Two-thirds of the participants at the state and territorial conferences and at the White House Conference were lay citizens and one-third came from the library and information science community.



These pre-conferences were a key element in the White House Conference process. It was at these 57 pre-conferences that much grass roots education and consciousness-raising in library issues for the lay delegates occurred. One of the most valuable results of these pre-White House meetings was the bringing together of interested people in a geographical area. Over 100,000 people participated in these pre-conference activities.

In addition, the American Society for Information Science (ASIS) sponsored three meetings, attended by the heads of library and information organizations "to determine their organizations' role in the Conference . . . and to discuss methods they will use to help implement recommendations resulting from the Conference" (1). The official SLA representatives were executive director Dave Bender, and president-elect Jim Dodd.

## Conference Themes

Five Theme Conferences were also held at various times and places. Each generated recommendations for consideration by the delegates, which evolved from discussions on one of the following topics chosen by the White House Conference staff:

*Structure and Governance of Library Networks.* Held at the University of Pittsburgh. Sponsored by the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Nov 6-8, 1978.

*Federal Funding Alternatives.* Sponsored by NCLIS. Held Jun 8-9, 1978, Arlington, Va. and Sep 14, 1978, Washington, D.C.

*Libraries and Literacy.* Co-sponsored by the National Institute for Education and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Held in Reston, Va., April 1979.

*New Communication and Information Technologies and their Application to Individual and Community Use.* Co-sponsored by the National Citizens Committee for Broadcasting and the NCLIS staff for the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Held at the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D.C., Jun 20-21, 1979.

*International Information Exchange.* Sponsored by WHCLIS. Held at the U.S. Department of State, Jul 31, 1979.

More than 3,000 resolutions emerged from these pre-WHCLIS deliberations, which could have been placed on the Conference agenda for item-by-item consideration. This did not happen. Instead, they were grouped into five areas by King Research, Inc., and in

September 1979, a Summary Report (2) was sent to all Delegates and Alternates highlighting the following:

## Summary Report

### *Conference Theme 1—Meeting Personal Needs*

- Solving day-to-day problems;
- Coping in trauma or crisis;
- Furnishing information about news and current events;
- Supporting cultural, heritable, religious, and family life needs;
- Accommodating entertainment, recreation, and leisure activities;
- Serving special constituencies.

### *Conference Theme 2—Enhancing Lifelong Learning*

- Supporting schools;
- Reinforcing higher education;
- Erasing illiteracy, improving reading skills;
- Enhancing lifelong learning for pre-school children and adults.

### *Conference Theme 3—Improving Organizations and Professions*

- Serving organizations that provide products or services;
- Supporting organizations that provide benefits to society;
- Assisting the professions.

### *Conference Theme 4—Effectively Governing our Society*

- Increasing citizen participation in public policy decisions;
- Helping describe our society and improving government operations.

### *Conference Theme 5—Increasing International Understanding and Cooperation*

- Supporting exchange of cultural, scientific, technical, and trade information.

## Implementation Issues

It is to the credit of pre-conference delegates that they were also concerned with how these library and information service needs were to be implemented. Their suggestions were grouped into general areas with the funding and taxation issue receiving the most resolutions. Other implementation issues were concerned with resource sharing and networking; personnel development; public relations and awareness; and materials, holdings, and services.

Delegates were assigned to the five theme areas according to their own choice. The number of working groups for each theme was based on the number of delegates interested in that particular topic. An SLA caucus on Thursday ensured that all the themes were covered by an SLA member even if no one had been assigned to the theme by the Conference staff. Of course, the highest concentration of SLA members was in Theme III: Improving Organizations and Professions.

Some hoped that the Conference would address itself to many issues too numerous to go into in detail here. At least one disagreed. Richard M. Neustadt, Assistant Director of Domestic Policy Staff at the White House, recently stated that "the Conference should focus on a limited number of issues. Its recommendations will have maximum impact if they are specific" (3). Essentially, the role, priorities, and relationships of library and information services needed to be redefined in a way that would excite Congress, the public, and get funds.

### **The Political Process**

The Conference was definitely a political process. There were 670 voting delegates and 268 nonvoting alternates originally chosen. However, the White House Conference staff figures indicate a total of 911 were present. Of the original 938, 568 were chosen at the state and territorial conferences by a formula based on the size of their respective congressional delegations. In addition, 105 voting delegates-at-large were chosen in an effort to correct any demographic or professional imbalances among the already-chosen state delegates. This was an attempt to create a microcosm of United States society at the Conference. Certainly individuals from a variety of backgrounds were represented. For example, the youngest delegate was a 10½-year-old fifth grade student from Georgia who reads on a 12th grade level. There were also numerous international observers at the Conference. Among them were SLA Honorary Member Margreet Wijnstroom, who is the Secretary-General of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), IFLA President Else Granheim, and SLA author Johan van Halm, a library consultant from the Netherlands.

In addition to the delegates and official observers, there were many volunteer Conference workers—group leaders, recorders, messengers, and others, most

of whom were library school students. The Conference Information Center was also staffed by volunteers, many of whom were SLA members (see insert p. 70). All together, there were 4,000 participants at the Conference making it the largest White House Conference in history.

## **Working Groups**

The actual work of the Conference took place on three escalating levels. To begin with, delegates participated in three different working group sessions that met on Friday and Saturday, the second and third days of the Conference. All together, there were 34 different working groups, each with about 25 persons, and each meeting concurrently to discuss one of the five Conference themes (Lifelong Learning—ten groups; Meeting Personal Needs—nine; Effectively Governing Society—seven; Improving Organizations in the Professions—four; Increasing International Cooperation—four groups). The work of these groups was to take those resolutions out of the original 3,000 that corresponded to their theme area, decide on priorities, consider aggregating several related resolutions into one, and make sure the exact wording and even the punctuation of the resolutions they were formulating reflected their combined wisdom.

## **Thursday**

The Conference opened on Thursday evening, November 15, with a formal banquet. Charles Benton, chairman, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services opened the session. Six United States Congressmen, all of whom have a sympathetic ear for libraries, were seated at the head table: Senators Jacob Javits of New York, Warren Magnuson of Washington, and Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island; and Representatives John Brademas of Indiana, William D. Ford of Michigan, and Carl Perkins of Kentucky.

A number of people received awards. There was a posthumous award to Channing L. Bete for initiating the idea of the Conference. Rep. Brademas; former Rep. Carl Elliott; Sen. Javits; Sen. Magnuson; Bessie Boehm Moore, vice-chairman, NCLIS and a member of the WHCLIS Advisory Committee; Sen. Pell; and Rep. Perkins were honored for their efforts on behalf of libraries and the White House Conference.

After the delegates were sworn in by U.S. Judge Abner J. Mikva, Marilyn K. Gell, executive director, White House Conference Staff spoke to inspire the audience: "We share a vision . . . the future can be ours. [But] We get the future we deserve . . . your task is to advise and recommend action . . . it is a noble task."

She was followed by a welcome from Marion Barry, Mayor of Washington, D.C., who urged delegates to organize politically—politicians understand votes. Others on the program spoke about the Conference and its potential outcome. Senator Pell hoped to find out what the delegates wanted before acting on a National Periodicals Center. Yet, Congressman Ford warned, "There is no guarantee, just because they [Congress] created the White House Conference that they will listen to you." He went on to say that the delegates must provide a rationale that will make sense to the American people and their representatives in Washington. Richard M. Neustadt, assistant-director, Domestic Policy Staff, the White House, and Rep. Ford both referred to the role of the public and private sectors in information, saying that the delegates' actions could help define these roles.

### **First General Session**

After the banquet and **beginning** at 10:00 p.m., the first general session, to vote on the Conference rules, was held. This turned out to be a rather stormy session. At the outset of the Conference, delegates sought to assure that the Conference would be a delegates' Conference, that the rules would allow maximum time for consideration of issues of interest to the delegates. There were grumblings, prolonged debates, and amendments to amendments regarding such issues as cutting down on scheduled meetings to allow more time for delegate action, moving working-group control out of the hands of trained facilitators [if, indeed, that is where it was] and into delegate hands, removing the limitation on the number of resolutions which could be made, and allowing alternate delegates to sit with the voting delegates from their states. It was obvious, by this time, that most of the strong underground activity of the Conference was coming from the state and regional caucuses rather than from the theme area groupings of delegates that cut across state lines. Most of the nearly two dozen changes suggested were proposed by the western caucus. The eastern groups were against a rules fight where the feeling was "we've

got to get things going . . . get things accomplished." This geographic polarization was seen several times during the Conference on other issues. However, by 12:30 a.m. when the session broke up, the only rules change that had been made allowed 34 instead of the original 25 resolutions to be submitted for a vote on Monday morning.

As an aside it should be noted that this session took place, as did all the general and voting sessions, in an impossible room the shape of a narrow crescent where you could barely see the middle of the room from either end. This difficult arrangement did not contribute to the orderly functioning of the session. In fact, the uncomfortable conditions probably heightened the delegates' irritability.

## Friday

Friday began with an address by President Carter. He temporarily forgot the Iranian Crisis and found time to speak to the delegates. In a homey, chatty address, delivered without written text, he encouraged Americans to develop their own knowledge through better libraries. He told his audience that the strength of a democracy is in informed citizens. He went on to say that the mistakes made in government are because the public did not have full access to information. Carter said to the delegates, "You can do more than anyone in government. You can reach a broad range of Americans who do not know or do not remember the importance of libraries." He felt the Conference should teach the delegates how to become more effective in "your own profession"; and he ended by saying, "You have a friend in the White House."

Carter's introduction pointed out that the President's first elective office after leaving the Navy was as a trustee of the Sumpter County Public Library in Georgia. He asked his own public librarian, who was in the audience, to keep the spot open since he might need it—in about five years.



CLARA JONES

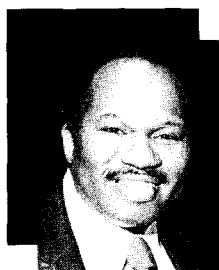
Among the others who spoke Friday morning were Clara Jones, former president, American Library Association and former librarian at Detroit Public Library now a lecturer at the School of Librarianship, University of California/Berkeley; Francis Keppel, director, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies; Herbert D. Benington, vice-president, the MITRE Corporation; Major R. Owens, New York State Senator; and Bernard Ostry, Deputy Minister of Communications, Canada.



FRANCIS  
KEPPEL



HERBERT D.  
BENINGTON



MAJOR R.  
OWENS



BERNARD  
OSTRY

Each of these speakers addressed one of the Conference themes. All of the speakers referred to the revolution that has been going on in the "information business." Each spoke from his/her own point of view of the effect this revolution would have and the direction in which it should be guided.

After an hour-long intermission, luncheon was served during which Robert Pfannkuch, president, Video Group, Bell & Howell Company spoke about the audiovisual age in which we are living. Nicholas Johnson, chairman, National Citizens Communications Lobby, told his audience that "Knowledge is Power"—certainly nothing new in this for special librarians. From 2:30 to 5:30 Bessie Boehm Moore presided over an open hearing that dealt with such diverse issues as networking among state librarians, the freedom of information exchange, the needs of minority groups, and the importance of public libraries to AFL/CIO union members. The working groups also met on the theme session topics. The variety of opinions expressed was most interesting. In one of the working groups on "Governing Our Society," the statement was made that "Special libraries don't care what public libraries get because parent companies can obtain whatever they want [elsewhere]." Yet, in a session on "Services for Organizations and the Professions," a discussion was conducted on why special libraries *should* be allowed in networks. For good or bad, at least some delegates had heard of special libraries.

That evening a reception was held in the Great Hall of the Library of Congress for all delegates. It was jointly sponsored by the American Library Association and the Library of Congress. Later on, if you still had enough energy, a multimedia program was presented at the Hilton from 9:00 to 11:00 p.m.

## Saturday

Saturday was also a full day with an open hearing and working groups again meeting concurrently in the morning. At lunch Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas spoke about the need to provide information to all without increasing costs. He stated that the only way to equalize the results of per capita income, which result in the paucity of resources in some areas, is the sharing of those resources among states. George Shrader, city manager, Dallas, Texas, urged the cooperation of the public and private sectors to overcome the need for more and more funding that was no longer possible to fulfill.

At the open hearing Saturday afternoon, Whitney North Seymore, Jr., presented his views in favor of the National Library Act; the Urban Libraries Council gave testimony on what they felt was wrong with the existing Library Services and Construction Act; and a number of others expressed their views on various subjects. The working groups also met from 2:30–5:30 and again from 8:30–11:00 p.m. on Saturday. Recommendations committees from the working groups met on the various theme sessions to synthesize the efforts of the groups beginning at 11:00 p.m. in what were, in some cases, some of the stormiest sessions of all.

## Sunday

Sunday was “Be-With-a-Book-for-a-Day” day and in the early morning about 50 conferees promenaded in front of the White House in an attempt to draw attention to the value of libraries. One reason this did not draw more participants was that many delegates had been up all night before thrashing out resolutions.

Sunday’s luncheon speaker was Ralph Nader. He strongly urged the formation of a citizens lobby. A key to its success would be a catchy name. He said that something like “The Right to Know” would be far better than “Citizens’ Lobby on Library and Information Services.” One of the tasks library advocates should assume is to make people think of libraries when they need information. He spoke about big business and cited his favorite targets. “People keep information from others so they can get ahead,” he said. Then the consumer movement came along, and now information is power—sound familiar? Nader recommended a more controversial image for libraries within their communities as a means to obtain funds and said libraries have not kept pace with today’s tempo.

Sunday evening, delegates attended a black-tie international reception at either the Australian, Canadian, Indian, or Ivory Coast embassies, the Department of



State, or the Organization of American States. Some receptions were quite lavish, the drinks never stopped and the food was plentiful. However, one group commented that box lunches on the bus back to the hotel was not exactly the \$20.00 per person dinner they had expected.

## Monday

Monday morning the last general session began at 8:00 a.m. with an address by Daniel Boorstin, Librarian of Congress. Boorstin urged that the world of data not be isolated from the world of libraries. (The full text of the address appears on pp. 113-116 of this issue of *SL*). The delegates then got down to the purpose for which they had come—to vote on the resolutions that had

### The Information Center

The highly touted Conference Information Center occupied a large section off the registration area. It was divided into four "Activity Areas" and a message center. The center was designed, according to Marilyn Gill, in remarks made at the Conference on Nov 15, "to show Conference participants what an up-to-date information center can do." Since "within the past decade, we have experienced a major information conversion [away from print media] . . . a significant part of the country's information is now on film or on videotapes, in computer files or on microfiche and magnetic tape. The new technology is already part of some of our libraries. It is light years away from other libraries because it requires: a change in attitude about what information delivery can do; a change in funding—expensive new technology cannot be offered for free—there is a fee. The question is, who pays?"

The Conference resolutions partially addressed the question of "who pays?" The information center again only partially demonstrated "what information delivery can do."

The staff of the Information-on-Demand Area was kept busy answering questions from delegates. Over 400 reference books and more than 100 computerized data bases were used to retrieve facts, statistics, and references to publications. Some of the questions asked related to issues discussed in working group sessions; other questions were of more personal interest to individual delegates. A number of special librarians voluntarily staffed this reference area. Among them were James Arshem and colleague, Kay Collins, from Denver, CO; Ron Coplen, New York City; and Ruth S. Smith, Dorothy Pollet, and Ruth Perks, Washington, D.C.

The Conference Communications area was supposed to "be the focal point for sending messages to other delegates, monitoring workshop

action, and staying abreast of new resolutions. Closed-circuit television monitors will provide an 'electronic bulletin board' to keep delegates up-to-date. . . . Through the Electronic Information Exchange System (EIES), print-out from a computer terminal will enable you to track progress of work groups. EIES will also allow you to enter ideas or comments that can be retrieved by participants in a work group you may not be able to attend personally." This teleconferencing concept was a good idea; but it did not quite work out for conference delegates. However, the system received good media coverage when Amy Carter visited the Information Center and spoke to New Jersey school children to wish them a Happy Thanksgiving. In fact, it was reported, that the FBI first learned that Amy would spend the holiday at Camp David during her conversation via EIES.

The State Resolution Area provided on-line access to the full texts of resolutions from the state and territorial pre-White House Conferences. The National Library of Medicine's INQUIRE data base was used for this project.

The Blind and Physically Handicapped Media Area produced on-demand copies of information on tape cassettes or in braille for visually handicapped delegates. The Kurzweil machine, which translates from the printed page to either synthesized speech or braille, was on hand to help read materials. Another new reading machine, capable of providing braille transcription from a computer terminal was also available.

The center may have provided the first experience with information technology for many delegates. It is too early to know if the stated purpose of the Information Center, in Gell's words, to "reach the information consumers who are the American citizens and raise their consciousness about information delivery in the decade ahead" has been achieved.

been proposed, amended, consolidated, and finally presented for a decision by the delegates as a whole. The supposition was that most of the individual differences in meaning or wording had been reconciled over the weekend. Still the session got off to a rather contentious beginning. Speakers representing special interests proposed resolutions and amendments until it became necessary for Edmund M. Reggie, Executive Counsel to the Governor of Louisiana who was moderating the session, to rule that only friendly amendments would be allowed. Still over one hour of the three hours allotted for the session was used up in dealing with seven resolutions, in addition to procedural problems, and waiting for the photocopying machines to make enough copies of the final resolutions for all those present. Twenty-five resolutions passed at this session, two failed. A paper ballot was distributed that allowed voting on additional issues brought by the theme groups. There were 48 of these; four failed. (See pp. 117-130 for a listing of all the resolutions.)

### Joint Congressional Hearing

A Joint Congressional Hearing co-chaired by Representative William D. Ford, chairman, House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, and Senator Claiborne Pell, Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts and the Humanities was held on Monday from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Ten speakers testified on each of the Conference themes and written testimony, for inclusion in the hearing records, was solicited.



Above: SLA members who served as WHCLIS delegates. Right: Sen. Jacob Javits receiving an award for service to libraries. Charles Benton, chairman, NCLIS, does the honors.



Among those who spoke was David E. King, SLA Illinois Chapter president and librarian and senior editor, Standard Educational Corporation. His topic was "Library and Information Services for Business and the Professions." He presented a plea "for including special libraries and information centers serving business and the professions as equal partners with other types of libraries in the development of a national information policy which will lead to a national information program of services . . . we have much of value to contribute . . . . We are eager to participate with you in improving library and information services."



Shirley Echelman, executive director, Medical Library Association (*right*), and Lois E. Godfrey, alternate from New Mexico.



SLA presidents, present and past: Joseph M. Dagnese and Vivian D. Hewitt.

The closing luncheon was addressed by Stuart E. Eizenstat, Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs and Policy. He told the remaining delegates that he is establishing a task force in the Office of the President to give consideration to the full range of the Conference's recommendations at "the highest level." At 3:00 p.m. the Conference was adjourned. The Commission has 120 days to submit the resolutions of the Conference to the President. The President has 90 days after that to submit his recommendations to Congress.

This is only the beginning.

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### **The Special Library as a Resource to Meet the Needs of Local Communities**

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**T**WO of the central themes of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services were Meeting Personal Needs and Enhancing Lifelong Learning. These themes were based on analysis of issues raised by many sources; the major sources were the state and territorial pre-White House Conferences.

Some of the issues found within the theme of Meeting Personal Needs are: solving day-to-day problems; helping individuals cope with trauma or crisis situations; informing citizens of news and other events; supporting culture, religion, family life; and providing entertainment, recreation and leisure activity. Similarly, some of the issues found within the theme of Enhancing Lifelong Learning are: supporting education in schools and institutions of higher learning; erasing illiteracy and improving reading skills for the general public; and providing an opportunity for informal lifelong learning.

Special librarians, deeply concerned that the specialized services they and their parent organizations could offer in the maximum use of information and access to it were unknown, had to be aggressive and forceful in having a voice and being heard at Governor's Conferences. Indeed, that such a breed of librarian/information specialist did exist at all was a revelation to many—

some were lay people, but more, sad to say, were school, public and in many

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**Increasingly, however, in recent years, as some companies become more public relations oriented and assume a more positive community, social responsibility role, their library collections are being made available to outsiders on some kind of limited basis or through interlibrary loan.**

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cases academic librarians, as well. Seemingly, these groups talk to each other almost exclusively.

Expanding on the NCLIS Program Objective No. 1: "Ensure that basic minimums of library and information services adequate to meet the needs of all local communities are satisfied," SLA, in its *Issues for Delegate Consideration* spelled out ways in which the special library as a "resource" could meet the needs of local communities.

Already available in limited degree to the independent learner is the special library created for and serving a definite group of users. Special librarians work for commercial, industrial, governmental, or non-profit institu-

tions, such as research organizations, banks, manufacturing companies, newspapers, local, state and federal government agencies, hospitals, insurance companies, museums, specialized departments of public or university libraries, and so on. In general, the collections and services are not open to the public, but are limited to the staff of the organizations in which the libraries are located. Increasingly, however, in recent years, as some companies become more public relations oriented and assume a more positive community, social responsibility role, their library collections are being made available to outsiders on some kind of limited basis or through interlibrary loan.

For example, in the southern California area, some of the aerospace and other special libraries have made a special after-hours effort to serve students who are sometimes restricted in the materials available to them, especially if they are in a location served only by a small public library or are without access to a major network.

Since librarians themselves are an educational resource, in many communities they become a network of referral and exchange information.

Within their own organizations, they and the libraries they operate are contributing to "meeting the personal needs" of employees, some of whom are pursuing courses for college credit. Many companies even pay a major portion of the for-credit fees. In these libraries, there are often holdings of a general reference nature plus many specialized materials from which employee-users can find assistance for courses being taken.

Many large corporations encourage their employees to attend management seminars. Materials for their assignments and bibliographies are often provided by their own special libraries. These executives—top or middle management—are continuing the learning process to make them grow in their jobs, long beyond the earned-degree stage.

In an electronics firm in the South-

west, an interesting educational experiment was tried a few years ago, with the plant employees gaining additional instruction in courses of their education by closed-circuit TV. In an increasingly sophisticated technology, they needed to know the latest in skilled and semi-skilled techniques. This took them beyond the basic, technical institute courses they needed to obtain their positions in the first place. The Sci-Tech library of that firm assisted with reading lists, literature searches, acquisition of textbooks for the courses, and the routing of relevant periodical articles.

In this context, some major banks have initiated training programs for high school graduates, often with emphasis on the disadvantaged groups, an on-the-job training approach. Their libraries can and do contribute to the educative training process by familiarizing the participants with the subject field (for example, banking and finance). Many of these people are seeking knowledge for their own individual enrichment; and so it can be said the special library is participating in the factor of Enhancing Lifelong Learning.

Also, in this context, there is increasing evidence of the value of special library service in the area of reclaimed womanpower as reentry into the work force grows. The process of "going back to work" after the children have grown, or to supplement the family income in inflationary times, or simply for self-fulfillment, requires brushing up. The business collection of a special or public library is helpful for this purpose of re-learning.

These examples illustrate the degree to which the independent lifelong learner is an increasing force in education. It is absolutely essential that special librarians and special libraries become active rather than passive participants in the whole program of education and that they become partners with all the citizens they serve in their communities who potentially are users of library resources.

**Vivian D. Hewitt**  
Carnegie Endowment for  
International Peace

## The Special Information Resources of Federal Libraries and National Documentation Centers to Meet The Needs of Local Communities

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WITH DECIDEDLY LITTLE fanfare and despite a seeming paucity of representation, government libraries fared well in the final resolutions of the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services. Reviewing the resolutions in descending ranked order, there seems to have been a conscious inclusion of governmental or agency librarians in most major resolutions.

In the first group of resolutions—those ranked highest as a result of workshop and theme group activity during the conference—five resolutions specifically mention governmental libraries:

- *National Information Policy.* Section two of this resolution mandating that a National Information Policy be studied and implemented states that such a policy should:

...ensure governmental agencies at all levels work together to make available services to the maximum extent possible...

- *Access.* This resolution called for the elimination of all barriers to access for anyone to all library materials purchased with federal funds. Although it would seem that the force of this resolution was directed toward general access to all libraries, the wording is all encompassing and refers to "all pub-

licly held information" which would include the various levels of governmental libraries whose collections are purchased with public funds.

- *Networking.* Urging that a "comprehensive approach" to the planning and development of multi-type library and information networks be taken, this resolution mentioned each type of library including "special libraries ... from the public and private sector. ..." Based on the belief that all libraries have resources that can be contributory,

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**... governmental libraries represent unique information sources that are currently not in the mainstream of library and information services, and because of this relative isolation, the desirable citizen access to those publicly supported libraries is limited.**

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this broad resolution requested that federal and state funds be committed for the support and development of networks, to be controlled at the state or regional level, but to include all levels of libraries.

● *Technology.* This resolution advises that all "individuals, organizations, and agencies creating documents and books and generating other information be encouraged to create these materials in computer processible form. . . ." It specifically calls upon

the federal government to direct all federally supported libraries and information services and other appropriate federal agencies to support the development, review, and adoption of national and international standards for publishing, producing, organizing, storing, and transmitting information. . . ."

Thus the Conference placed the responsibility for hardware and protocol compatibility directly in the federal government's hands. It would seem that given that result, federal librarians may well become involved in the implementation of this resolution.

● *Federal International Communication and Accountability.* This resolution directed attention toward the admissibility of Presidential coordination of all governmental agencies involved in the international exchange of information to eliminate duplication and expand and coordinate where necessary. This resolution also recognized the necessity of popular federal government activity with the international information community.

Many of the Petition Resolutions echoed the Conference Resolutions and included basically similar provisions.

There were two resolutions in different theme areas in the third ranked category that concerned governmental or agency libraries specifically. Under the theme Improving Organizations and Professions, there was a resolution on interagency cooperation which requested that "...all further federal rules and regulations encourage interagency cooperation and access to federally purchased library and information resources." In addition, under Effectively Governing Society there was a ballot resolution calling for pooling of information at every level of government with special funds set aside so

that the pooled information could be located in an "acknowledged public location" to stimulate the use of such information.

In summary, the results of the Conference documented the realization that governmental libraries represent unique information sources that are currently not in the mainstream of library and information services and, because of this relative isolation, the

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**The Conference quietly, publicly requested that the governmental libraries enter the mainstream of information service for the purpose of sharing their unique resources and bringing their specialized skills to bear on the national and international problems [including] the implementation of a carefully planned National Information Policy.**

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desirable citizen access to those publicly supported libraries is limited. Furthermore, in accordance with the pre-conference SLA position, the necessity for changes in governmental policy and budgetary support for the public service function of governmental libraries was articulated. The Conference quietly, publicly requested that governmental libraries enter the mainstream of information service for the purpose of sharing their unique resources and bringing their specialized skills to bear on the national and international problems of public access to information, development of networks, the use of technology, the benefits of shared resources, the necessity of information exchange across all boundaries and, most important of all, the implementation of a carefully planned National Information Policy.

**Gladysann Wells**  
Senate Resource Services  
New York State Senate

## Federal Data Banks as Potential Information Resources to Meet the Needs of Local Communities

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The rich and specialized resources of Federal libraries . . . and information centers must become an integral part of the national network. Such integration will require . . . a more open policy toward serving the general public. . . . The Federal Government has a major responsibility to . . . support efforts to develop the standards required to assume interconnection between . . . networks. . . . the Federal Government [should] . . . foster cooperation with . . . national and international programs (1).

The Conference was divided into five theme areas, as explained in the general description, under which the resolutions from the preconference activities were grouped. Each conference theme called for some measure of federal support, and for most, federal participation as well, if quality library and information services were to be achieved. For example, Theme 2 considered "whether library materials and services which come from public funds should be made available to the general public . . . A number of resolutions endorsed a National Periodicals Center as a solution to extensive interlibrary lending . . ." (2,p.5). Theme 3 constituencies were described as "intensive information users and . . . highly sophisticated in the use of new technology. . . . Most of the . . . resolutions . . . indicated that all libraries must fully serve this group" (3,p.5). Theme 4 spoke directly to federal support, federal involvement, and federal responsibility for the flow of information to U.S. citizens. "Resolu-

tions suggested that library and information services assist citizens by assembling, storing, retrieving and providing access to information pertaining to public issues. . . . States were asked to fund and develop computer information systems which would provide a means for the public to interface with local, state and federal governments. . . . Together, federal, state and local governments spend billions of dollars on collecting information to govern our society . . . since such information is collected through use of public funds, questions were asked about this wealth of information and its availability to the general public and the private sector. . . . Other resolutions discussed the need to establish a clear federal policy concerning information activities . . . federal [sic] funded research and development, information standards, and collection of information-oriented statistics" (2,p.7).

While these needs were being articulated, two other groups, one a national professional association, the other in the federal government, further stipulated what they considered to be appropriate roles and responsibilities for federal libraries and information services in a national network. The first group was a Special Committee of the Special Libraries Association (SLA) which noted in a Report to Delegates that ". . . many federal, state, municipal and other special governmental libraries . . . were established to serve



only the employees of their respective agencies or departments. The budgets and staff of these libraries reflect the a priori service restrictions to agency employees. Yet, with increasing frequency, these special libraries are being asked to provide a wide range of information services, to meet the information needs not only of their agency employees, but also the local community and the public at large. **Availability will not necessarily result in accessibility if the public service function of all government libraries is not clearly made explicit in their respective charters, and if the budgetary allocations for these libraries do not reflect their recognized public service responsibility.** . . . As an integral part of their activities, federal agencies and their bureaus have been collecting and organizing data and information. . . . To a very large extent the collected data and information have been converted to machine-readable form, and thus, through on-line access, have the potential of fulfilling the information needs of industry, local business and the local community at large. . . . **Since the bulk of information contained in these files is of public interest, and since the files do not bear a security classification, such files, purged of private or proprietary information ought to be made accessible to meet national information needs" (3).**

The second group was the Federal Library and Information Services community (FLIS) which addressed similar issues at their Pre-White House Conference in July of 1979. They passed six resolutions which stipulate:

*The Public's Right to Access Federal Information (FLIS Resolution 1).*

- Information produced or collected by the federal government ought to be accessible to the public, except when national security, proprietary or privacy considerations require limiting access.
- Legislation is needed to require federal libraries and information centers to serve all citizens.

*Establishment of a National Information Policy (FLIS Resolution 2).*

- Even though library and information programs are fundamental to the missions of most federal agencies, they are routinely underfunded. To correct this deficiency, and to increase their stability, library and information programs should be included as line items in the budgets of all information-dependent federal agencies.

*Funding for Federal Library and Information Programs (FLIS Resolution 3).*

- Agencies should be required to provide adequate resources for public dissemination of information generated or acquired by federal programs.
- The government should recover the reproduction and distribution costs of such dissemination programs.

*Public Needs Assessment and Public Awareness (FLIS Resolution 4).*

- Latent and unmet government information needs of U.S. citizens must be assessed.
- Educational campaigns should acquaint the public with what information is available and how it can be accessed.
- Future federal library and information activities must facilitate public access.

*Research and Development Requirements (FLIS Resolution 5).*

- The drastic changes in library and information services which have resulted from a rapidly developing technology mandate "a greatly expanded R&D program" involving the nations' universities, the Library of Congress, and the new National Library Agency, proposed in Senate Bill S 1124.

*Future National Conference on Libraries and Information Services (FLIS Resolution 6).*

- A conference similar to the White House Conference of November 1979 should be held every ten

years to reassess national information priorities.

- NCLIS should hold an interim conference every five years to assess the progress made since the last Conference (4).

### **The White House Conference**

Although this paper is limited to a discussion of the resolutions voted up or down by the delegates during their final General Session, federal considerations also emerged in an additional 45

*Information Services* should be established in the new Department of Education to administer the programs of the former HEW Office of Libraries and Learning Resources (5); to coordinate the development of "comprehensive" national networks (6); to participate in the development of "an aggressive, comprehensive nationwide public awareness campaign" (7) for library and information services; (to) "encourage a cooperative effort" (8) among all libraries to combat illiteracy.

- *The Library of Congress* is directed to

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**The delegates to the White House Conference considered libraries to be the most durable and enduring of all information institutions in this country. Indeed, the development, enrichment, and preservation of the nation's libraries and library services was assigned their highest priority . . . for the '80s.**

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resolutions which were voted on via a paper ballot. Recommendations about federal libraries and information services also surfaced in the statements of many who testified during three open hearings chaired by NCLIS commissioners and a Joint Congressional Hearing, cochaired by Rep. William D. Ford of Michigan and Sen. Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island.

Of the 25 resolutions passed at the final conference session and the ten others introduced by petition, 19 resolutions direct administrators or managers of federal information organizations and data bases to do something more, new or different from what is now offered by federal government programs.

Eight resolutions assigned specific information roles and responsibilities to new or existing federal agencies. Thus:

- *An Assistant Secretary for Library and*

*coordinate national programs and "multi-sensory services" (9) for disabled citizens and to administer a "National Library Service for the Deaf" (9).*

- *A National Lending Library "for print and non-print materials" (6) is recommended "to include specific plans for a National Periodicals System" (6).*

- *Establishment of a National Indian Library Center* is recommended to develop library and information services for American Indians (10).

- *Renewed and increased funding for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and the National Endowment for Humanities* is endorsed, so that efforts to preserve and make accessible "the historical records of the nation can be continued and expanded" (11).

- The concept of a *National Library Agency* was accepted, and the delegates passed a "National Library Act" Resolution, which supports "the general prin-

ciples, goals and objectives of (Senate Bill) S 1124 . . ." (12).

NCLIS, SLA, and the Federal Library and Information Services community all agreed that the resources of federal libraries, federal information and documentation centers, and federal data bases should be as open and available to the general public as they are to their agencies' special constituents. The delegates to the conference underscored the importance of establishing such major public service roles for federal information organizations by addressing the subject in seven separate resolutions. All citizens should be:

- Guaranteed "equal and full access

lution on "Networking" notes that "resource sharing is . . . mandated [to decrease] . . . the wide disparity between resources available to individuals by reason of geographic location or socio-economic position" (6). The resolution states further that "a comprehensive approach [should] be taken to the . . . development of . . . networks [which include] . . . profit and not-for-profit . . . and public and private sector [libraries]" (6). Finally, the "National Indian Omnibus Library Bill" resolution states that a "national network capability" (10) is an essential component of the National Indian Library Center.

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**It is far from certain, however, that the building of large, centralized, national and international information networks as proposed in the resolutions is necessarily altogether beneficial or even benign.**

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to publicly funded library and information services" (13) . . . "federal legislation [should] be enacted [to assure] equal access" (14);

- Assured that government agencies will work together to make available all new and existing . . . services" (13);

- Assured that libraries funded with Federal monies will develop "effective and viable public awareness campaigns" (7);

- Guaranteed continuing free access to "basic publications [of the federal government] . . . through the depositary library program" (15).

Mechanisms for providing such access to federal resources were addressed in seven resolutions. Delegates stipulated that "as Federal and state programs for networking are established . . . consideration for international sharing . . . [should] be made available for the implementation of international networking" (16). A reso-

The importance of both standards and R&D programs to facilitate network access were addressed in the "Technology" resolution:

- "the Federal government [should] direct all Federally supported libraries and information services . . . to support . . . adoption of national and international standards for publishing, producing, organizing, storing and transmitting information . . .

- high priority . . . [should] be given to . . . standards which address . . . communications network protocols . . .

- research [should] be funded to develop new technologies that permit . . . economic media conversion . . ." (17).

Specific remedies for special access problems were the topic of three resolutions. The "Federal Resources for Library and Information Services" resolution, requests that, first, "for FY1981 . . . full funding of LSCA (Library

Services and Construction Act)" (18) and second, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) act on this initiative "immediately." (On Dec. 4, 1979, OMB restored FY1981 funds earmarked for LSCA to the higher FY1980 level.) The same resolution also calls for reduced postal and telecommunications rates for library materials to noncontiguous and isolated areas of the country.

A similar resolution requires "that the United States assist U.S. territories in the establishment of bibliographic control mechanisms to insure . . . accessibility to government documents . . . [and] . . . to facilitate . . . participation in national, regional, and international networking" (19).

The resolution addressing "Pricing of Basic Government Publications" notes that the House of Representatives Report 96-245 "urges . . . the Public Printer [to] raise the prices" (14) of the *Congressional Record* and the *Federal Register*. Since such action would "lessen public access" to these publications, the Congress is requested to provide "substantial subsidies" for these basic government documents.

Four resolutions consider the need for a national information policy and for continuing the national dialog begun at the conference. A resolution presented by the FLIS delegation passed. It proposes that a conference similar to WHCLIS "be held every decade, to establish the national information goals and priorities for the next decade" (20). The delegates also approved a resolution presented by the Maryland delegation, requesting that NCLIS convene an "ad hoc committee . . . of delegates . . . to the WHCLIS . . . [to monitor] . . . conference follow-up activities" (20).

### **Post-Conference Follow-up**

At a post-conference meeting of 200 librarians employed in Washington, D.C., Maryland, or Virginia, WHCLIS Director Marilyn Gell said she felt the conference had "set the information agenda of the '80s." She added that, as

an event, the White House Conference "worked"; as a process, the conference "has yet to be proved." She is quite right; the delegates set out many national library and information services requirements and priorities, and identified a part of what is required to assure equal access to information for all U.S. citizens. What remains to be done is the political and social implementation and the institutionalization of these quality information programs throughout the country.

One thing is certain—the delegates to the White House Conference considered libraries to be the most durable and enduring of all information institutions in this country. Indeed, the development, enrichment, and preservation of the nation's libraries and library services was assigned their highest priority on their information agenda for the '80s.

### **Caveat**

It is far from certain, however, that the building of large, centralized, national and international information networks as proposed in the resolutions is necessarily altogether beneficial or even benign. The Honorable Bernard Ostry, Deputy Minister of Communications for Canada, addressed the Delegates on Conference Theme 5, *Libraries and Information Services for Increasing International Understanding and Cooperation*:

Hooking our information services into American computers is already threatening our independence in the economic sphere. My own Department of the Government of Canada has produced disquieting evidence of the nature of the threat. In 1977, a survey of some 400 firms and organizations in Canada indicated that the value of transferred computing services could escalate to \$1.5 billion by 1985, and that at least 23,000 jobs could be lost to Canadians by the same date, and possibly as many as 100,000. The evidence also showed that 90% of the computing transferred to the United States was by Canadian subsidiaries and branches of foreign organizations. We already have

unemployment and balance of payment problems, which are causing concern to our politicians. It might seem that library and information services have nothing to do with national security; but if a country allows all its vital data on business, on culture and on its economy to be stored outside its borders, it becomes alarmingly dependent on the integrity and reliability of the foreign enterprizes that provide its computer services. Its security is thus compromised (22).

So much for Conference deliberations—back to the drawing board!

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7. Text, "Public Awareness" Resolution.
8. Text, "Literacy" Resolution.
9. Text, "Special Constituencies" Resolution.
10. Text, "National Indian Omnibus Library Bill" Resolution.
11. Text, "Archives and Historical Records" Resolution.
12. Text, "National Library Act" Resolution.
13. Text, "National Information Policy" Resolution. Also covered in the "First Amendment and Public Issues" Resolution and a Petition Resolution, "Formation of National Policy."
14. Text, "Access" Resolution.
15. Text, "Pricing of Basic Government Publications" Resolution.
16. Text, "International Information Exchanges" Resolution.
17. Text, "Technology" Resolution.
18. Text, "Federal Resources for Library and Information Services" Resolution.
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## Special Services at the State Agency Level for Special Constituencies

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A particular concern of Special Libraries Association has long been to provide essential information to the information needy. NCLIS Program Objective No. 2: "Provide adequate special services to special constituencies including the unserved" closely parallels this interest. SLA, in its position statement, *Issues for Delegate Consideration*, recognized the positive steps the federal government had taken toward making information available to the aged, handicapped, and disadvantaged. However, better dissemination of research results at the state and local levels was urged.

The resolutions passed at the White House Conference addressed these concerns, at least indirectly. For example, the resolution on Access referred to the needs of "special populations," such as the aged and handicapped, that should be addressed by the federal government. It went on to say that "access programs be funded adequately by Federal, state and local agencies. . . ."

The resolution on Special Constituencies emphasized the needs of the hearing impaired; yet individuals with other handicaps were mentioned in the "whereas" clauses. Access to information and to the organizations and programs governing access to information by the handicapped was urged. At the state level, this resolution recommended that steps be taken to establish a Library Committee for the Deaf under the auspices of the State Library Commission and to establish a clearinghouse to act as a sole information and referral source to assist all libraries to serve the deaf.

The Networking resolution wording was broad enough to also apply here, "Access to information available in all types of libraries is needed and must be equally available to all citizens. . . ." The resolution went on to recommend control of the systems at state and regional levels.

The National Information Policy resolution encouraged that "government agencies at all levels [*italics added*] work together to

make available all new and existing library and information services to the maximum extent possible. . . ." Continued work will be necessary to see that the disadvantaged and underserved benefit under this clause.

The Federal Resources for Library and Information Services and the State and Local Funding for Library and Information Services resolutions both addressed the issue of state and local responsibilities in funding. The Federal Resources resolution asked for a formula that would include the requirements of state and local responsibility. It also urged "special support for . . . deprived areas." The second resolution called for a "significantly heavier" share of funding to be borne by the states.

The Indian Omnibus Library Bill is an excellent example of the success of one underserved group in getting support for its needs. This resolution, passed twice, appears on p. 122 of this issue.

The recommendation of the *Issues* pamphlet that "adequately funded and staffed special libraries and information centers" be established did not appear in the resolutions voted on in the final general session or by paper ballot. However, Theme Session IV, Effectively Governing Society, put forth a resolution regarding the duplication of information that also addresses the issue of serving special constituencies from a special center. This resolution called for "enabling legislation permitting funds for mandated information services/functions to be pooled so that information on a certain subject . . . be located in a publicly acknowledged public location." Such an information center devoted to one subject at the local or state level would be able to facilitate the flow of information in the area of human services to those directly in need of it.

Although the term "special library" does not appear in any of these resolutions, it is clear that the intention is to provide special services to solve the problems of special constituencies at levels below the federal government.

## Strengthen Existing Statewide Resources and Systems.

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PERHAPS it was the overall disillusionment with Washington. Perhaps it was the prevailing conservative trend. The fear of national imposition of systems and services manifested itself in many discussions and was eventually reflected in a number of delegate resolutions. Concurrently, support for strengthening existing statewide, regional or local resources, services, and systems seemed to have gained wide recognition and acceptance. Of course, that is not to say that federal government initiatives, legislation, and funding were not sought or advocated. Far from it. What was deemed desirable was *coordination* at the federal level, as well as additional financial support from the federal government without the usual centralized imposition of systems and services. What is the evidence for this assertion?

The delegates knew their objectives. They knew what they were supposed to accomplish. They were prepared to discuss in-depth and vote on the many library and information service issues before them. How serious and deep was delegate involvement with issues was evidenced, for example, in the group session at which I was present (Effectively Governing Society - Group No. 25) where subtle and vital distinctions were being made with respect to the semantic and real differences between terms such as "national" and "nation-wide" as used in conjunction with networks, the latter term being defined to imply coordination rather than centralized imposition or control.

The concern for federal intrusion manifested itself in a variety of ways. A resolution on "Networking" was later approved by vote of all the delegates and clearly included special libraries. Although calling for a comprehensive approach to the planning and development of multi-type library and information networks and programs (see SLA *Issues for Delegate Consideration*, pp. 1-2), the resolution states that "control of such networks remain at the state or regional level. Furthermore, it suggests that plans be developed for the coordination of library and information networks and programs in the Department of Education's Office of Library and Learning Resources (or its successor) and that this be accomplished in conjunction with state library agencies and such other agencies, organizations, or libraries as are involved in such networks. Similarly, in the "National Information Policy" resolution which,

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**Apparently, not only quantity but also quality was being considered as an important criterion in the delivery of library and information services. . . .**

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among other objectives, seeks to guarantee all citizens equal and full access to publicly funded library and information services, to protect privacy and ensure that government agencies at all levels work together, the delegates amended the resolution. The statement,

The President greets panel at General Session II: Bernard Ostry, Canadian Dep. Minister of Communications, Major Owens, N.Y. State Senate, and Herbert D. Bennington, vice president, Mitre Corp.



“this policy reaffirm the tradition of local control over the selection and acquisition of library materials,” was added.

With respect to strengthening free and equal access for all people to all types of information resources, recognizing the pressures against First Amendment rights at all levels of government and as applicable to all segments of our society, noting the need for a fully informed citizenry, cognizant also of the need for objective and reliable information, the delegates affirmed their support of the First Amendment, including its guarantees of freedom of inquiry, freedom to read, freedom to publish, the right to free and full access to information, especially information about public processes. It is interesting to note that this same resolution, in line with SLA recommendations (see *Issues for Delegate Consideration*, “Special Library Service as a Component of Public Library Service,” pp. 2-3), calls for federal funding of incentive grants to libraries so that they may be able to serve as information and referral centers in their local communities in cooperation with other community and educational organizations.

The development and imposition of national standards can, of course, affect statewide library resources and systems. As part of the resolution entitled “Technology,” the delegates asked that, in the interest of efficiency and economy, the federal government direct all “federally supported libraries and information services and other appropriate federal agencies to support the development, review, and adoption of national and international standards for publishing, producing, organizing, storing, and transmitting information using established and recognized procedures and institutions. . . .” Moreover the resolution also asks that the “private sector be encouraged to participate and support the development of such standards.”

The thinking of the delegates may be surmised as much from perusal of resolutions that failed as well as of those that were approved. Thus, a resolution seeking to designate the Library of Congress as the National Library failed to gain delegate support. Moreover, another resolution asking that Congress designate the Library of Congress to provide leadership in the development of plans for such services as a national depository for government documents, national periodicals center, national



referral center, and a national library network was not approved, even though the same resolution called for state library agencies to be designated as integral participants in the planning and development of national services and as leaders in the planning of state and local services. In a resolution on "Public Awareness," a segment calling for the adoption of a "National Library symbol" was changed to read: "To adopt a library symbol for the nation."

Thus, a shift in the thinking of some may be perceived. There seems to be a turn away from reliance on a national library to provide leadership and coordination in matters relating to national development of library systems, resources and services. In "State and Local Funding for Library and Information Services," the delegates recognized the tendency to put greater fiscal responsibility for libraries and information services on local and state funding agencies and resolved that "local and state priorities be reordered to respond to the increasing need for excellence and wide use of library and information services." Apparently, not only quantity but also quality was being considered as an important criterion in the delivery of library and information services (see *Issues for Delegate Consideration*, "Identification of Quality Data and Quality Information Resources," pp. 8-9).

The overall thrust of delegate discussion and eventual wording of delegate resolutions called for coordination, support, and minimum federal government intrusion into state and local systems and services. The delegates also dealt successfully with such broad and fundamental issues as national standards, the formulation of national information policy, access to archival and historical records, international communication and accountability, preferential telecommunications rates and postal reform legislation. Yet, they were confronted with a narrowly conceived study bill, S 1124, labeled "National Library Act," previously introduced in the Senate by Javits and

Kennedy. Open Joint Congressional Hearings were being conducted on this proposed legislation during the White House Conference in tandem with delegate discussion and voting on resolutions. It would seem that the overall delegate philosophy, recommendations, and resolutions should take precedence over the stated provisions as found in S 1124. There was considerable dissatisfaction with the lobbying efforts carried out at the Conference in an attempt to gain support for S 1124. The best that the delegates could muster—and rightfully so—was a general endorsement of the bill "with such modifications as shall appear desirable after full public hearings before appropriate Congressional Committees." The same resolution also asks that regional hearings be held on the proposed legis-

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**. . . the SLA membership and its Board will need to express their views to Congress on S 1124. All library and information services, including special librarianship, will assuredly be affected by this legislation.**

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lation to include consideration of "the structure and representatives of a national committee or a national advisory board, including the matter of lay and library related persons and special constituencies."

Why this reserved response to the proposed "National Library Act"? An examination of the bill's provisions reveals that they are often in conflict with the overall aims, scope, and explicitly stated resolutions of the White House Conference delegates. While the delegates dealt with access to information, the bill dealt for the most part with libraries. One of the basic provisions of the bill (Sec. 101(a)) calls for the establishment of a National Library Agency as an independent agency in

the executive branch of the federal government with a Director and Deputy Director appointed by the President. A National Board of Governors, comprised of fifteen members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, would be formed from among individuals who by reason of experience or training are especially qualified to serve on the Board. Specifically mentioned in the study bill as potential members of the Board of Governors are the Librarian of Congress, the Public Printer, the Commissioner of Education, and the Administrator of General Services. S 1124 does recommend that in making appointments, the President give consideration to individuals who, collectively, would provide appropriate regional interest, organization, and political balance on the Board. There is, however, no assurance that such will be

the case. Significantly, among many functions allocated for the National Library Agency is the planning and coordination of a national library and information network and the carrying out of financial assistance programs authorized under titles II, III, IV, V, and VI as proposed in the Act.

As was the case with influencing the scope and depth of delegate discussion of issues at the White House Conference, the SLA membership and its Board will need to express their views to Congress on S 1124. All library and information services, including special librarianship, will assuredly be affected by this legislation.

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## Basic/Continuing Education Curricula and Information Technology

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THE NCLIS Program Objective 4 "Ensure basic and continuing education of personnel essential to the implementation of a national program" surfaced as a small part of the White House Conference Theme II "Enhancing Lifelong Learning." This theme proved to be the most popular one at the White House Conference. Ten working groups addressed this issue and formulated over eighty resolutions. The mechanics of the Conference dictated that the Theme II Resolutions Committee reduce and combine these resolutions to ten priority resolutions (see the General Introduction for an explanation of this process, p. 65). These ten resolutions represented the combined thinking—and negotiating—of the working sessions. The key words emerging from this theme session reflected the major groups present. "Department of Education," "funding," "networking," "access to information," appear to be the key words.

The Department of Education issue cut across all theme groups. The library community, however broadly defined, supports the idea of upgrading the Office of Library and Learning Resources to the status of an independent branch of the Department of Education, headed by an Assistant Secretary. A major concern for special librarians supporting this move is that a new Assistant Secretary will recognize the role and importance of special libraries and the information industry.

Funding for existing federal library programs answers, in part, one of the concerns raised in the SLA *Issues for Delegates Consideration*. That pre-White House Conference pamphlet called for federal funding of special grants for information technology, equipment, and services to improve education programs in library and information science. Restoring full funding to existing library acts will provide the necessary dollars for the Library Demonstration Act. Library and information science schools, as well as associations, can submit proposals for funding new demonstration programs, training programs, and new equipment purchases. The aims of these proposals should be to develop and update the knowledge and skills of professional librarians and to improve educational programs in library and information sciences.

Networking, a term familiar to all special librarians, dealt specifically with sharing resources among public libraries and school libraries. Certainly, special librarians in academic institutions, in public libraries, in educational materials publishing houses should involve their institutions in any networking plans affecting schools and public libraries.

The delegates, in thinking about networks, also included electronic data bases, regional and state systems, a national periodicals center and even a National Library. Support exists for sharing resources, expanding networks

and linking all possible aspects of information science. The specific wording of many resolutions does not include the phrase special library. Lack of specific mention, however, does not necessarily equal exclusion. Special librarians need to examine the intent of the resolutions. The delegates expressed real concern for expanding access to the information resources scattered about the country and the world under every imaginable organizational structure.

The advances in electronic technology will permit the various national systems and networks to link up. The question then is, "what shape will this national network take?" The delegates in Enhancing Lifelong Learning, recognized this issue, discussed it, but did not consider it as important as supporting cooperation between public and school libraries.

The working groups, in considering networking, did recognize the need for compatible systems, the importance of standardization of bibliographic input, and the value of knowing the extent of available resources. Most delegates willingly admitted the necessity of cooperation and sharing among all types of libraries and information

coordinating a national network. Interestingly enough, however, many of the resolutions, at least from the Lifelong Learning themes, emphasized federal and state mandates, and increasing government funding. Autonomy under those conditions may be difficult to achieve.

The National Library Act (NLA) enjoyed the support of all ten working groups from the Lifelong Learning theme. The supporters of the act, led by Whitney North Seymore, Jr. staged the most obvious lobbying campaign of any special interest groups. Their supporters, armed with balloons, pamphlets, leaflets and publications, systematically carried their message to every function during the White House Conference. In some respects, their massive lobbying campaign backfired. The theme session supported the concept of an NLA. Yet, during the general session when all delegates assembled to vote on the resolutions, support for NLA dwindled. The NLA resolution passed the general session but not with the overwhelming support of the conferees. One reason for this is the delegates' changing perceptions, resulting in part from the interaction within the working groups.

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**We can build continuing education programs based on the expressed information needs of our various clientele. Support for these programs can be sought by demonstrating how these programs lead to implementing the resolutions from the White House Conference.**

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centers. In fact, in resolution language, many of the "whereas" clauses include specific mention of special libraries of one kind or another.

The question of network control engendered a great deal of debate. Many delegates specifically and vehemently opposed government control of a national network; and no delegation or special interest group proposed any specific guidelines for overseeing or

The learning processes taking place within the working groups may prove to be the most beneficial outcome of the Conference. On the whole, most delegates supported cooperative efforts and more federal funding. As they participated in the give and take of the working groups, delegates began to focus on conflicts among proposals. Many delegates realized the pragmatic value of concentrating on an already existing

structure such as the Department of Education and legislation currently on the books. Thus in the final voting, the NLA passed narrowly because many delegates came to believe it was premature.

Since Theme II, Enhancing Lifelong Learning, consisted of ten working groups, Conference rules permitted delegates from this theme group to present ten priority resolutions, the highest number possible from a theme session. Yet, among the variety of delegate interests present, no one person or group raised the specific issue of continuing education. In its pamphlet for delegate consideration (p. 11), SLA stated that "continuing education seminars, workshops, traveling exhibits and self-instructional learning packages will need to be developed, to update the knowledge and skills of professional librarians." In most cases, the delegates simply assumed the presence of competent, well-trained professionals. Each of the working groups in Lifelong Learning presented a resolution that called for expanding continuing education opportunities for librarians and information scientists. However, in examining the eight resolutions and in attempting to represent the priority items, the Resolutions Committee concentrated on federal funding, access to information, the Department of Education, and networking.

The issue of continuing education relates specifically to librarians and information scientists. Most delegates thought it more important to reach the broader spectrum of those served by the libraries and information centers. Certainly to continue practicing the profession of librarianship and servicing public information needs, advanced training and continuing education are necessary. Again, special librarians need to examine the intent of the resolutions. Examine the new services the WHCLIS supports and determine from those, the skills necessary to supply those services. We can build continuing education programs based on the expressed information needs of our

various clientele. Support for these programs can be sought by demonstrating how these programs lead to implementing the resolutions from the White House Conference. Continuing education programs evolve from the changing needs of the profession. The report of the WHCLIS and ensuing legislation should set some broad guidelines for continuing education programs.

Ralph Nader, a Conference luncheon speaker, challenged the delegates to present their resolutions dramatically. He further urged the delegates to illustrate the needs and proposals as a power struggle. Proponents of continuing education may be in the best position to follow Nader's advice. Special librarians can encourage support for

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**The delegates expressed real concern for expanding access to the information resources scattered about the country and the world under every imaginable organizational structure.**

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continuing education programs by focusing on the economic advantage of remaining current in the field. Certainly large expenditures on new programs, new services, and new technological advances are useless unless librarians and information scientists are educated to use and implement these new approaches. Special librarians should pressure the architects of these new programs to include a training component as basic to their success. Support for continuing education should not appear as a separate program; rather the necessity for training should be included as one aspect of every resolution designing new programs and services, or expanding existing programs.

The literacy issues also played an important role in the discussion of Enhancing Lifelong Learning. Special librarians may be in a particularly good position to address this problem. The

consensus of the theme group seemed to be that illiteracy exists and something should be done to eradicate the problem. Since special librarians are represented across a wide range of fields they may, as a group, encourage a variety of approaches to raise the literacy rate in the United States and elsewhere.

Academic librarians can foster reading skills courses in their institutions. Public librarians can assist their clients in finding the right programs and supporting the collection of learning materials designed to combat illiteracy. Corporate librarians may attack this issue on several fronts. Many corporate libraries collect training materials for their corporations. Perhaps a small section on reading skills may help these employers and assist the human development division in their program planning. Another approach is to volunteer your professional expertise to the corporate community relations department. Corporations often commit their resources to assist the communities in

which they operate. Volunteering in the fight against illiteracy may help your company gain community support and help the corporate library in attaining recognition in the organization.

The White House Conference provided a forum in which to discuss a whole range of library and information science related problems. The members and staff of Special Libraries Association contributed to this effort in many ways. In fact, the diversity of contributions reflected, in part, the diversity of the membership. The concerns expressed for delegate consideration by SLA on basic and continuing education were addressed in the working groups. While specific resolutions tied to SLA's concerns about continuing education did not emerge, the intent of the Association's thinking is present in many of the resolutions.

**Mary Frances Hoban**

Professional Development  
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## **Streamlining Federal Legislation Affecting Library and Information Service Programs**

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**T**HE WHITE HOUSE Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS) is over. All of the preparation and planning for the National Conference, the state conferences, and theme conferences, and the development of recommendations by many national organizations resulted in a White House Conference that—in the mind of most people and organizations—was a success.

It was a media success. The President addressed the delegates ending with his assurance that there was “a friend in the White House.” Stuart Eizenstat stated emphatically the Administration’s plans to carefully examine the recommendations emanating from the White House Conference. In fact, he stated that the Administration planned to set up a special task force, including representatives from the Domestic Policy Council, the Office of Management and Budget, the Department of Education, the National Telecommunications and Information Agency, to review the Conference recommendations and to determine the President’s position and recommendations to Congress.

The White House Conference was a delegates’ success. With few exceptions, all agree that the delegates ran and dominated the Conference. Process was not permitted to hinder the discussion and decisions of the delegates. There certainly were some problems—logistical and parliamentary—and we were

almost buried in paper. But the delegates and staff maintained good humor, composure, and professionalism. The result: a series of recommendations that are far-ranging, comprehensive, and in support of the library and information community and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science’s efforts and developments over these past six years.

The Conference is over, but the work now begins. No matter how difficult and tortuous the process of arriving at recommendations, they are of little lasting value unless implementation efforts are immediate, carefully planned, inclusive of all of the segments of the library and information community, and, finally, achieved.

In 1980 the Commission’s major objectives will be to: 1) complete the White House Conference report and submit it to the President; 2) devise and set up a plan to work toward the implementation of the White House Conference recommendations; 3) continue its efforts to establish a National Periodicals Center; 4) move toward the creation of a National Library Agency and a National Library Act; 5) continue its efforts to develop more understanding, as well as solutions, to problems affecting the public/private sector interface; 6) establish an International Relations Task Force with an initial goal of defining direction and objectives for the next two to five years; 7) set up a

President Carter is welcomed by Charles Benton, chairman, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and the White House Conference, and Marilyn K. Gell, executive director, White House Conference staff.



Cultural Minorities Task Force in response not only to the wishes of the delegates at the White House Conference representing minorities but as a step in implementation of objective two in the Commission's National Program; and 8) set up a task force with special libraries to explore, define, and determine the appropriate and effective role of special libraries in the developing national network of library and information services.

There are many definitions of a national network, but most of them refer to specialized or limited networks. The Commission, in its National Document, "Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action," refers to a national network that is a full-service network—one which includes all types of library and information centers and services and involves both the public and private sectors. The Commission has stated emphatically that the national network it envisions will not be monolithic but pluralistic. It will not be government controlled but must be user oriented and directed. It needs to address the concerns of libraries, information centers, and services for the public sector, as well as the for-profit, and the not-for-profit private sectors, but without losing sight of the networks' function to serve the infor-

mation needs and desires of the residents of the nation. It will be a nationwide network of information based on the shared resources of all of the institutions and organizations that have as a primary responsibility serving society's information needs. Information in and of itself is not the final product—only the ingredient for the development of knowledge and for the continuing education each of us needs to live in our increasingly demanding and complex society. The information must contribute to our personal and business needs, to our cultural, recreational, and educational needs, and toward the solution of society's problems.

Just where do special libraries fit into this evolving national network? Right in the middle, of course. The resources offered by special libraries, both material and human, are, in the aggregate, broad in scope and, individually, specialized in-depth. Special libraries are really not that different from school or academic libraries in that each type has a primary clientele. Even the public library, that serves the broadest clientele in terms of education, positions, financial status, and so on, has a primary clientele, i.e., its legal and geographic service boundaries. We have all learned and have been reminded time after time that "no man is an island"; that each of us in society is



dependent on each other. Cooperation and sharing is basic to our lives in all situations—family, school, business and government. With that understanding as a common base, it is obvious that special libraries, like other types of library and information services, are at the core of a pluralistic national network. You must be involved in the planning and formulation of networks not only initially but on a continuing and full-partnership basis.

A brief look at some federal library legislation presently in effect clearly shows the special libraries' involvement. The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) funds, both Title I and III, are used in programs involving and affecting special libraries. Title I funds have been used for the establishment of state networks that are, generally, public library-oriented but which provide basic services, such as interlibrary loan and referral services, not only between public libraries but all types of libraries, and which use the resources of at least two, and usually all four, types of libraries. Title III requires multi-type library participation. In fact, special libraries have had an opportunity to participate in OCLC in one state through wise and appropriate use of LSCA funds. Access to machine-readable data bases from private sector sources (SDC, Lockheed, BRS, and so on) have also been made possible, in some cases, with the use of LSCA funds, sometimes on an experimental basis.

Another national program available as a result of federal legislation involving special libraries is, of course, the National Library of Medicine's national and regional medical library network. The use of federal, state, and local funds have made this the prime example of a successful, specialized national network—one that has involved the institutions and the users in the decision-making process.

Another example is Title II-C of the Higher Education Act (HEA), a program in support of research institutions. Although the major beneficiaries of this program have been the large research

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universities, both public and private, the private nonuniversity research libraries have had the opportunity to participate. All types of libraries will ultimately share in this program since it will improve bibliographic access. The National Endowment for the Humanities in its various grant programs has involved public and private research institutions, some of them special libraries.

Those of you in special libraries in business and industry, I am sure, are not as convinced of the involvement of special libraries in federal legislative programs. However, in some states, such as Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, and New York, you've had an opportunity to participate in state networking and, in fact, are now demanding, and rightfully, a direct role in governance and planning. Your contribution to the quality and success of statewide networks will guarantee your participation.

The major barrier you face is political, not financial or professional. Librarians in all types of libraries must be willing to actively and continually participate in the political process. It is not enough to react just to "put out fires" or to support or oppose a single issue, no matter how important. You must be committed to being a full partner on all library matters for all types of libraries, first and foremost at the local and state level, and then at the national level. We are certainly aware that these are tight financial times. If we are to increase the library and information community's share of federal funds, we must all stand together. One of the many library myths we cling to is that things were good in the 1960s. We have never received our fair share of funds for libraries, not only at the federal level but at the local and state levels, as well. Unfortunately, special libraries, in most cases, have not received their fair share of financial support from their parent organizations. Everyone "agrees" that we have moved from the industrial society to the information age, but most leaders and decision-makers are not

quite sure what that means. If they did, we would not be an underfed, declining species, but recognized as an extremely important and basic element in society's program for the future, especially for the next twenty years of the Twentieth Century.

Special libraries, like other libraries, have failed to convince those who control the financial purse-strings of the necessity for special libraries to expand and improve their services if they are to provide strong and effective information services to their users. Special libraries are not just another administrative support service; they are central to the operation and success of business and industry. Federal legislation is important but its success depends on a strong foundation at the institutional and organizational level, and, governmentally, at the local, state, and national level. Carefully integrated legislation at the state and federal level

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is essential to assure a user-oriented and dominated national network.

In the 1980s we all need to make a major effort to involve special libraries in the developing state and national networks if we are to answer some of the questions and resolve some of the problems that the Special Libraries Association identified in its pamphlet, *Issues for Delegate Consideration* (reprinted in Sep 1979 SL, see p. 386). I think we can all agree in principle to

the statement:

Implicit in the information age is also the communications age. Special libraries with their specialized staffs have historically served their organizations as windows or links to the wider world of specialized information. Given even the present state of network telecommunication development and the extant data bases that are now accessible, *the means should be found to enable the special librarian or information professional to exploit a wide variety of remote information resources from the site of a public library.*

The public library network exists today. Its plan is nationally and strategically located. By broadening and deepening its information service capability, the local public library has the potential of becoming the community information center, a more adequately funded, revitalized and indispensable ingredient for community well-being.

But, how do we achieve that objective? Everyone is willing to share resources and services if it does not endanger the status quo. We are not prepared to share our present funding with others. Though we are happy to include others if there is additional funding, we are unwilling to examine our services and priorities, and reorder them if necessary, in order to start providing services to a broader community with our existing level of funding. We operate out of fear and defensiveness, not out of real commitment, imagination and confidence. Special libraries must help public librarians to make the change toward multi-type networking by gradualism. However, the process of integration and gradualism must be based on a firm schedule—one that is realistic and achievable within this decade, preferably the first half. A united effort by librarians in *all* types of libraries at state capitols will result in success; the problem is political, first and foremost. If the voters want the services and can articulate this to their decision-makers, then new legislation, increased funding, and the removal of legal barriers for participation by all types of libraries can become a reality.

Let us analyze another statement that appears in the SLA pamphlet (and in Sep 1979 SL, p. 385):

Special libraries have a role to play in the national program on library and information services proposed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. As a consequence, *no national inventory, no national library and information service program, no national information network should disregard these specialized collections and the information professionals who service them.* No national information policy should ignore the wealth of specialized information which could be made available to ever larger segments of our citizenry. General public libraries need to be made aware of the existence of these collections which can help meet the minimal information needs of a variety of users. Special libraries want to play a part in providing local and national information services. Indeed, special libraries *must* be a part of the total information picture.

Once again, no one can disagree with the validity of the statement. However, to achieve this objective, special libraries must be willing to be counted, to provide financial information, collection and staff data, and so on. Having been involved in library statistics at the local, state and national level, I can tell you from personal and painful experience that too often the parent organization or the librarian of a special library hides behind "proprietary rights" and refuses to provide information necessary to enable special libraries to become a full partner in studies, surveys, and statistical reports. There has been agreement on the basic elements for statistical surveys for over twenty years. We still do not have a major statistical survey of special libraries that is as complete or as inclusive of institutions and data as are the nationally collected academic library statistics. A national inventory is incomplete without special libraries. However, the solution in this area is almost wholly in the hands of special libraries.

Identification of the resources of special libraries is important, but it is only the first step. Utilization of those

resources in state library networks requires an open policy by special libraries. Participation is never convenient; it always creates problems, takes time, and raises questions about the value to the participating library. You must be willing to make the effort, provide the materials, and not demand special rules and privileges. Let experience be the determiner of changes—not fear, the inhibitor of participation. All cooperation is a two-way street; it is never equal. It takes a spirit of giving if it is to succeed. Public libraries, the state libraries, as well as school and academic libraries, must learn to understand the problems and barriers faced by special libraries. It is not enough for them to want to include special libraries

tion Act and the various Sunshine Laws, accessibility to the resources and services of federal libraries are highly limited and, in some cases, nonexistent. The public service function of governmental libraries is, in most cases, not made explicit in their charters. Neither are funds for the public-serving responsibility included in the budget. Federal legislation must be developed to recognize this responsibility. It would be virtually impossible to amend all of the existing laws affecting government libraries. A general statute, which could be considered an expansion of the Freedom of Information Act, could deal with the issue for all government libraries by mandating that government libraries, *in addition to* their basic

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**If this issue [of a National Library Act] is faced out of fears . . . then we will never enact a National Library Act. That might well be the right decision. If it is, I would rather arrive at that decision out of confidence, commitment, and with the positive results of guaranteeing the American public the right of equal opportunity of access to information and knowledge insofar as that is possible intellectually, financially, geographically, and organizationally.**

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as they become aware of their specialized resources. They must believe in the necessity and work toward the achievement of special library participation in governance, planning, evaluation, and setting of priorities, as well as in funding.

The rich resources and services of federal libraries, as far as the general public is concerned, are unavailable even though these libraries are fully supported by public funds. Most federal librarians are eager to cooperate not only with other federal libraries but with libraries in general. Unfortunately, in spite of the Freedom of Informa-

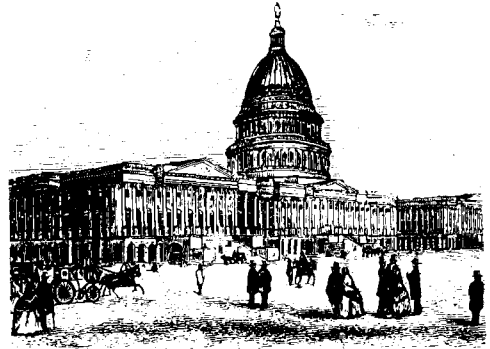
responsibility of serving their agencies, are to make available and accessible to the public their collections and services. Appropriate safeguards could be included, but the basic objectives of serving the public effectively and efficiently must be implemented. The Congressional mandate would make it possible for governmental libraries to include costs in their budget for the public services responsibility. The American public would then have the opportunity to avail themselves of library and information services which they, as taxpayers, support in the first place.

The complexity and interpretations of the proposed National Publications Act, HR 5424, requires careful study by all librarians. It may well be too late to affect the proposed legislation because of the congressional schedule for the passage of this Act. But like all federal legislation, the implementation of the Act is what really counts. Special librarians need to study the proposed Act, and the numerous hearing records, and determine problems especially facing them. Input in the initial rules and regulations process becomes paramount. The National Publications Act calls for a board which includes an individual from the library community. The communications channel will be available. Will we use it positively and effectively? If not, our needs will not be served. Remember that the National Publications Act includes not only books and other printed matter, but all resources such as nonprint and electronic materials. Special librarians must not wait for others to take action, but must exert their initiative.

The final issues that must be addressed in federal legislation are 1) the role of non-tax-supported libraries and information centers in government-funded programs, and 2) the development of a National Library Act. In the first case, it is clear that financial mechanisms need to be developed for net services provided by non-tax-supported library and information centers, i.e., those services which exceed their use of the network. At the state level, the practice is uneven. In at least six states, libraries serving profit-making organizations are excluded by law from participation in publicly supported networks. In some states, participation is allowed; but special libraries and information centers have not, as yet, been invited to join. In other states, special libraries and information centers participate in state networks, with some limitations in participation and no official voice in governance.

To resolve this problem with equity and uniformity will require discussions with the Internal Revenue Service

(IRS). At present, the IRS officers in different states interpret the regulations differently. What is needed is a uniform set of policies and regulations relevant to private-sector participation in state and federal cooperative programs involving the use of public funds. These should be promulgated at the earliest opportunity. But even solving the IRS problem will not make special libraries full partners. This will require, as stated earlier, the willingness of all types of libraries to share what they have now and not wait for that magic day when sufficient funding becomes available. The philosophy and practice of free, unselfish cooperation must become reality.



A major recommendation voted by the delegates at the White House Conference calls for the enactment of a National Library Act including a national library board. There has been much *generalized* discussion of a national body responsible for implementing the national network. In fact, the National Commission, in its National Program Document, states in Objective 7:

Establish a locus of Federal responsibility charged with implementing the national network and coordinating the national program under the policy guidance of the National Commission. This agency should have authority to make grants and contracts and to promote standards, but must be supportive and coordinative rather than authoritarian and regulatory.

Whitney North Seymour, Jr., President of the National Citizens Emergency Committee to Save Our Public Libraries, with the support of the Urban Libraries Council and the cooperation of the Council of State Library Agencies, the American Library Association, the National Commission, and others, supported the introduction of S1124. In introducing the bill, the Senators stated that a recommendation from the White House Conference was awaited. As noted previously, the delegation endorsed the concept of a National Library Act, not S1124. Obviously, this is a most important matter and attention to implementation of the recommendation is the business of the whole library and information community—both public and private. How do we achieve consensus, knowing the strongly held views of many interest groups? How can we assure that a National Library Agency would represent and be responsible to all types of user groups and the many associations, organizations, and institutions in the library and information community? How will members of the national library board be selected and appointed? Would this be an independent federal agency, a quasi-governmental agency? What will be its relationship to the National Commission, the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, the Department of Education's Office of Libraries and Learning Resources, other federal libraries, the state library agencies, and so on? Can we guard against such an agency prescribing and controlling the direction and development of national planning, and national, state and local

library and information programs, without the participation and general consent of those affected?

If this issue is faced out of fears—the fear of federal control, the fear of centralization, the fear of over-standardization, the fear of over-regulation, the fear of loss of intellectual freedom and fiscal autonomy, the fear of political decisions and interference—then we will never enact a National Library Act. That might well be the right decision. If it is, I would rather arrive at that decision out of confidence, commitment, and with the positive results of guaranteeing the American public the right of equal *opportunity* of access to information and knowledge insofar as that is possible intellectually, financially, geographically, and organizationally.

The process that is necessary to arrive at such a major decision as a National Library Agency will require many, many compromises, decisions on specific issues within the overall context, and the courage to take a reasonable stand politically. Special librarians can play an important role because, in many cases, they serve organizations that continually face critical business decisions with major social implications. The experience and expertise they can bring to the national debate requires courage and the willingness to assume responsibility for their decisions. Are special libraries up to that responsibility?

**Alphonse F Trezza**

National Commission on Libraries  
and Information Science  
Washington, D.C.

## Private Sector Special Libraries as Components of the National Program

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NCLIS OBJECTIVE 6 was to "encourage the private sector (comprising organisations which are not directly tax supported) to become an active partner in the development of the national program." In Washington, D.C., between Nov 15 and 19, 1979, steps were taken toward the involvement of special libraries in a national information policy during the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services. Although "special libraries" as a term was not always spelled out, the resolutions passed by the WHCLIS delegates were worded generally enough to include special libraries in the development of a National Information Program: the Assistant Secretary of Library and Information Services resolution, the national information policy resolution, the technology resolution, the networking resolution, and the National Library Act resolution.

The resolution on networking squarely addressed the sharing of information resources to and from the libraries and information centers in the private nonprofit and profit-making sectors:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that a comprehensive approach be taken to the planning and development of multi-type library and information networks and programs including both

profit and not-for-profit libraries from the public and private sector, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that such plans be developed at the National, regional, and local level to include specific plans for a National periodicals system and include the concept of a National lending library for print and non-print materials, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that plans be developed for the coordination of such library and information networks and programs which would

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**We all have work ahead to continue our interest, concern, and support, to become vocal to our legislators: first as individuals . . . and second as members of SLA which must show a positive, articulate, and visible attitude toward a national information program. . . . We've Just Begun. . . .**

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identify the responsibility for such coordination in the Department of Education's Office of Library and Learning Resources (or its successor) and the state library agencies, and such other agencies, organizations, or libraries as are involved in such networks, and

New Mexico delegation to WHCLIS. At the center is SLA member Lois Godfrey, former Chapter Cabinet Chairman.



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THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that control of such networks remain at the state or regional level, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that mechanisms be developed to ensure access by all individuals to such networks and programs, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federal and state funds be made available to continue to support and interconnect existing networks, as well as develop new networks, and that such funds should be designated for network operations and for grants in support of local cooperative action, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all agencies and institutions that provide education and continuing education for library practitioners should offer training in the skills, knowledge, and abilities which will help ensure that practitioners are competent to provide access through these networks in a most effective manner.

As was pointed out by the original report from NCLIS, "While little precedent exists for incorporating private

sector resources and services into the country's functional information structure, it seems essential that they be made an integral part of any national program." In my opinion, the delegates to WHCLIS did just that. They understood that special libraries are willing to share nonproprietary resources; they understood—in varying degrees—networking activities; and they understood the need for coordination to share. I believe that the first White House Conference on Library and Information Services was successful; it started an awareness and a thought process. The final report including all the resolutions of WHCLIS is to be presented to President Carter on Mar 18, 1980. We shall see if he acts upon his Nov 16, 1979, statement, "You've got a friend in the White House."

As a delegate from New York State, I was attending General Session IV on Monday morning, Nov 19, 1979. That was unfortunate for me and many other delegates who could not hear David King, librarian and senior editor, Stan-



dard Educational Corporation, and a member of the SLA Illinois Chapter, give testimony before a Joint Congressional hearing. His conclusion was a reinforcement of the need to incorporate special libraries in a national information program.

I should like to impress upon you the necessity for including special libraries and information centers serving business and the professions as equal partners with other types of libraries in the development of a national information policy which will lead to a national information program of services. Our needs as consumers of information are great, but we believe that we have much of value to contribute as well. Although many of you may know about only two or three special libraries or information centers at most, please remember that there are thousands of us out there. We are providing the best information we can find to people who are working in corporations and small businesses, in industrial complexes and modest factories, in medical centers and

hospitals, in law firms, in cultural institutions, in association offices, in banks, in insurance companies, in newspaper and publishing companies, in research centers, and in government offices. We are eager to participate with you in improving library and information services."

The Conference was a positive and optimistic beginning for us—as special librarians, as librarians and information specialists, and as citizens—to contribute to the development and achievement of a national information program. We all have work ahead to continue our interest, concern, and support, to become vocal to our legislators: first as individuals writing letters and talking, and second as members of SLA which must show a positive, articulate, and visible attitude toward a national information program. . . . We've Just Begun. . . .

**Beverly J. Ryd**

First Boston Corporation  
New York, N.Y.



## **A Coordinating Locus for Library and Information Service Programs**

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**I**N THE LAST YEAR or two a number of proposals have been made which, in effect, would create a locus of federal responsibility for parts of the proposed national network. This paper will consider three of these proposals, the actions taken at the White House Conference (WHCLIS), and the possible implications for special libraries.

The three proposals are 1) a National Library Agency, 2) the National Library Act, and 3) the establishment of an Assistant Secretary for Libraries and Information Services within the newly created Department of Education.

### **Proposals for a Locus of Federal Responsibility**

In June 1977, NCLIS endorsed the report of its Task Force on a National Periodicals System, *Effective Access to the Periodical Literature, A National Program* (known as the Green Book). The recommendation in this report placed the management of the proposed National Periodicals Center (NPC) at the Library of Congress (LC). The report rejected the idea of having the NPC managed by a newly established not-for-profit corporation, or by an existing nonfederal organization, or by a new federal or quasi-governmental organization. In addition, the report recommended that an Advisory Committee be established

by LC to provide consultation on policy matters related to the Center.

LC asked the Council on Library Resources, Inc. (CLR) to prepare a technical development plan that could be used by LC or any other agency to establish an NPC. The resulting report, completed in August 1978 and issued by CLR, is *A National Periodicals Center: Technical Development Plan* (also known as the Burgundy Book). While the NCLIS Green Book confined itself to providing access to periodicals, the CLR technical report included, in addition to access, the concepts of a bibliographic system, a communications system and a preservation program, thereby going far beyond the original NPC concept. Based on this expanded conceptualization, the CLR report recommended a two-level governance structure: the creation of a National Library Board with an executive office, and then the various programs (NPC, and others) each with its own governing body. The report argued that with this structure the various components could be coordinated.

The proposal for a National Library Board had not been widely discussed prior to the issuance of the Burgundy Book. The response to the creation of such an agency was varied and sometimes passionate. The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) at its meeting

in October 1978 approved a "Statement of Principles for Congressional Action to Establish a National Library Agency." This statement closely paralleled the text of the Burgundy Book, calling for an independent national agency with the appropriate authority, responsibility, and funding.

The SLA Board of Directors issued a position statement on the NPC, endorsing it as an intermediate step toward the eventual establishment of a national lending library. The Board did not endorse the proposed governance structure, a National Library Agency, but did not recommend an alternative structure. It was the opinion of many members that the structure should be that of a not-for-profit agency, as free from federal control as possible.

In March 1979, NCLIS convened a meeting on the NPC to bring together the various constituencies affected by an NPC. The consensus of that meeting was that an NPC should be established and that it should be a nonprofit corporation, which would not be an agency or establishment of the United States Government and which could receive federal funds as well as private funds. These concepts were embedded in draft legislation that was endorsed by ALA, SLA, ARL, and NCLIS itself, among others.

In September 1979, Congressman Buchanan from Alabama introduced legislation to establish an NPC as Part D of Title II of the Higher Education Act reauthorization bill, HR 5192. The bill establishes the NPC as a nonprofit corporation that is not an agency or establishment of the United States Government, governed by a 15-member board of directors. Because of the similarities between the NCLIS draft legislation and that of HR 5192, SLA has supported the proposed bill. The bill passed on the House floor on Nov 7, 1979, by a vote of 385 to 15. Mark-up on the Senate version of this bill is expected in December or January.

On May 14, 1979, Senators Javits and Kennedy introduced S1124, "National

Library Act," calling it a "study bill" and referring it to the Committee on Labor and Human Relations. Javits said that the aim of the bill is "to provide a focal point for debating key issues for proposed new library legislation in connection with WHCLIS." The bill

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**The information society cannot afford a regulatory agency directing it. Information must be available and accessible to those who need it, whether for pleasure, education, or profit.**

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was initiated by the Urban Libraries Council and the National Citizens Emergency Committee to Save Our Public Libraries.

The bill proposes a national library agency to coordinate library cooperation; direct federal aid to public libraries; assistance to help public libraries serve the economically and educationally disadvantaged; public library construction; and special training programs for library personnel. The agency is defined as "an independent agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government." It is to be headed by a director appointed by the President, as well as a 15-member National Board of Governors, also appointed by the President, and four specified officers: the Librarian of Congress, the Public Printer, the Commissioner of Education, and the Administrator of General Services.

The functions of the agency are enumerated in the bill and are wide-ranging, including planning and coordinating a national library and information network, interlibrary cooperation, a network of federal libraries and agency information services, conducting research programs, and so forth. The remaining titles of the bill deal with federal aid to public libraries.

The study bill leaves a number of issues unresolved. The locus for the National Library Agency is not defined. The type of agency is left open (an

# Save Our Libraries National Library Act

independent commission, a public corporation?). Libraries, other than public libraries, are excluded. The NPC has been purposely omitted because of other legislation. Should these bills be combined in one omnibus bill?

It is interesting to note that the National Library Agency proposed by CLR in the technical development plan received little or no support outside ARL. That agency had limited authority. The agency proposed in S1124 has much greater authority. The bill needs careful study.

On Oct 17, 1979, the President signed PL 96-88, creating the new Department of Education. The new Secretary is given the power to consolidate, alter, discontinue or allocate the functions of a number of statutory entities, including the Office of Libraries and Learning Resources, after giving 90 days notice to House and Senate authorizing committees.

The ALA Council in January 1979 supported the creation of a separate

Department of Education and recommended that the library unit be elevated in status and combined with education technology and nontraditional learning. NCLIS recommended that the library unit be placed at the level of Assistant Secretary within the new Department of Education.

Should the Secretary take such an action to elevate the status of libraries to the Assistant Secretary level, a locus for federal responsibility of these programs will be established. It is then less clear what the relationship of bills for an NPC and a National Library Act would be to the new Assistant Secretary. Indeed, what would be the relationship of NCLIS to this new unit? It would appear that the entire structure would have to be rethought.

## **Actions at the White House Conference**

The National Library Agency, as proposed in the CLR Burgundy Book, was not acted on at WHCLIS. However, support for an NPC dealing with networking was approved:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that a comprehensive approach be taken to the planning and development of multi-type library and information networks and programs including both profit and not-for-profit libraries from the public and private sector, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that such plans be developed at the National, regional, and local level to include specific plans for a National periodicals system and include the concept of a National lending library for print and non-print materials, . . . .

However, at the open hearings held during WHCLIS, Rep. Ford (Michigan) stated that Senate acceptance of the NPC legislation was fundamental to its enactment because hearings on the NPC had not been held before passage of the House bill. Sen. Pell (R.I.) confirmed that his subcommittee wanted to know the sense of the library community on this issue and indicated

that he and his subcommittee were undecided. In addition, Senate staff members have indicated that they are receiving anti-NPC mail.

Should the legislation for an NPC pass in its present form, it would establish a governance structure as outlined here (HR 5192), and thereby create a nonprofit organization with limited authority to manage only an NPC.

Another resolution dealing with the Library of Congress and National Planning was defeated by the delegates and, therefore, is not an operative resolution. It is cited below, even though it failed, because it deals with an attempt to place the locus for some national programs at LC.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Congress designate the Library of Congress to provide leadership in the development of plans for such services as a national depository of all governmental publications, a national periodi-

library act incorporating the general principles, goals, and objectives of S1124 with such modifications as shall appear desirable after full public hearings before appropriate Congressional Committees, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress be requested to hold regional hearings to consider such matters as: the definition of a library; categorical funding for rural, sparsely populated, or impacted areas; a proposed funding formula; and the structure and representation of a national committee or a national advisory board, including the matter of lay and library related persons and special constituencies.

One resolution passed by the delegates supports the creation of an Assistant Secretary for library and information services within the Department of Education:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that an Office of Library and Information

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**SLA has supported the establishment of a unit within the Department of Education at the Assistant Secretary level, reporting directly to the Secretary. This unit must be accountable for all program activities relating to library and information science, including appropriate technologies. We believe that all sources of information must be included in order to develop national priorities. Special libraries . . . must be included.**

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cals center, a national referral center, and a national library network, and That the state library agencies be designated as integral participants in the planning and development of national services and as leaders in the planning of state and local services.

Support for the National Library Act came in the form of a separate resolution which was passed by the delegates:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services endorses and supports the enactment of a national

Services be established within the Department of Education directed by an Assistant Secretary of Education, and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Secretary shall administer all grants and programs currently administered by the Office of Libraries and Learning Resources and shall establish communications with all Federal programs related to library and information services, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a representative from the White House Conference and Library Information Services testify on this resolution before the Congressional hearing on Monday, November 19, 1979.

A delegate did present this resolution, after approval, to the open hearing as stipulated in the third paragraph of the resolution.

### Implications for Special Libraries

The locus for federal responsibility for planning and coordinating library and information services impacts on all aspects of librarianship, including special libraries. Where, and under what conditions, this responsibility is placed is most critical to the future of information services in this country. The fear has been expressed that, even though an agency is deemed to have no prescriptive authority, many agencies do in fact become regulatory and therefore prescriptive. The information society cannot afford a regulatory agency directing it. Information must be available and accessible to those who need it, whether for pleasure, education, or profit.

The governing body for the NPC contained in HR 5192 has relatively little authority and only over the NPC itself. The National Library Agency, as contained in S 1124 has sweeping authority over many aspects of library and information services. The scope of authority for the proposed Assistant Secretary for Library and Information Services has not been defined other than to take over the functions of the present Office of Libraries and Learning Resources and to establish communications with other related federal programs.

Indeed, any locus, no matter where, would not be responsible for all library and information services. Excluded from the purview of the Department of Education are the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, and the National Agricultural Library. What would be its relationship to NCLIS, NTIS, ERIC, GPO, and similar organization? These and other related questions must be raised and answered.

The position of special libraries in all of these questions is presently at best murky. Those specialized libraries that



are components of public or academic libraries may well be covered under proposed legislation. The position of specialized libraries in the private and public sectors, whether in profit-making or not-for-profit organizations, or in federal agencies, has not been established. Can (or should) legislation for libraries and information services include these latter entities? How can it be accomplished? What is the role of the federal government in supporting these libraries?

At its 1979 Winter Meeting, the SLA Board of Directors voted to approve a recommendation of the Association's Chapter and Division Cabinets that the "Special Libraries Association not endorse the development of a National Library Agency before the White House Conference on Library and Information Services is held." SLA has supported the establishment of a unit within the Department of Education at the Assistant Secretary level, reporting directly to the Secretary. This unit must be accountable for all program activities relating to library and information science, including appropriate technologies. We believe that all sources of information must be included in order to develop national priorities. Special libraries are a vital and essential element in this nation's information program and must be included.

Now is the time to influence the future of information processing and transfer. SLA must continue to be in the forefront of legislative activity. Not to do so would be a shirking of our responsibility. No one person can have much of an impact on this process. SLA, with its 11,000 members, can exert its influence to make sure that all special libraries are included.

**Joseph M. Dagnese**

President

Special Libraries Association

## **Network Development and Governance**

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**N**ETWORKING has long been important to special libraries. Since special libraries often have had to rely on collections outside their own holdings to provide their users' needs, they long ago realized the need not only to cooperate but to form more formal cooperative agreements. Though there are many definitions for networks, for the purposes of this paper the following definition is used: "A network is made up of cooperating libraries that have established communications links and a formal governance to provide common services" (1).

All states sent numerous resolutions to the White House Conference staff. These resolutions were compiled by King Research, Inc., into a meaningful report for the delegates/alternates. One of the sixteen topics was Resource Sharing and Networking. This topic was divided into four issues: 1) libraries, 2) information services, 3) government, and 4) educational institutions. Each of these issues were composed of numerous single issues. For example, within the issue of libraries, twenty-five states had resolutions concerning union catalogs and accompanying technology; twenty-two states had resolutions that included the concept that all libraries be included in networks; twenty-two states had resolutions suggesting that there be some sort of national plan implementing networks; and twenty

states had resolutions which called for reciprocal borrower's cards. Within issue 3 (government), there were twenty-two states that had resolutions calling for the states to encourage cooperative agreements; twenty-two states had resolutions calling for networks to assist the states; and twenty-one states had resolutions asking for federal policies.

The King Research ninety-six page book, which was sent to each delegate/alternate, included several pages concerned with the issues of resource sharing and networking. Again, the resolutions were divided into the previously mentioned four issues. The first issue, on libraries, was "What should libraries do to participate in resource sharing and networking?" The various resolutions were grouped by those that concerned the local level, the state level, and then the national level. Issue 3 (government), also had the resolutions arranged according to local, state, and national level. But resolutions dealing with issue 2 (information services), and issue 4 (educational institutions), did not have enough resolutions for such a division. For example, the twenty-five states that had submitted a resolution concerning union catalogs would have had a similar state-level resolution stating the following: "The State library should establish a state-wide union catalog of serials. The

State should develop on-line computer searching services, including access to major journal indexes, and should coordinate the development of compatible technologies to be implemented locally" (2).

The resolutions submitted by the states were also grouped within five theme areas. The following examples of resolutions mentioning networks is by no means a complete list, nor does it indicate how many states were concerned with a particular resolution. Theme I (Library and Information Services for Meeting Personal Needs) concerning the issue "What should the Government do to serve people in solving day-to-day problems" included a resolution on the national level requesting that funding be provided

conference. It was not at all surprising that the concept of resource sharing and networking was one of the many topics discussed in the various theme groups.

At the White House Conference there were four working groups for Theme III (Organizations and Professions). These working groups prepared several resolutions for the the theme session, including resolutions on networking. An example of a resolution presented to the delegates at the theme group was one proposed by SLA member Miriam Drake, Purdue University, which stated that "library and information services in the private sector, whether in for-profit or not-for-profit organizations, be recognized as a part of the nation's information re-

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**Now that the subject of networking has been followed through the state conferences and the White House Conference, there was no doubt that the idea of resource sharing and networking was a concern of the delegates/alternates present. But the resolutions were not specific. . . . [However,] it appears that the idea of including special libraries in networks, if they wish to be, is becoming more and more a reality.**

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through NCLIS for federal library participation in national networks (2, p. 15). While in Theme III (Library and Information Services for Improving Organizations and the Professions) concerning the issue "What should Government do to support organizations such as business, utilities, farms, hospitals, and research firms," there was a resolution on the state level suggesting that state governments should study the feasibility of tax abatement and/or other incentives to private corporations which would agree to share their information resources through networks (2, p. 53).

Not only were resource sharing and networks included in many of the state resolutions but also in materials, both written and audio, sent to the delegates/alternates to prepare for the

sources and, therefore, be included in national programs and local, state, and regional networks on an equal basis with publicly funded library and informational services" (3). The Resolutions Committee for Theme Group III—composed of David Bender, executive director, SLA; Carlton Rochell, dean of libraries, NYU; Nancy Lorenzi, director, University of Cincinnati Medical Center Libraries; and Robert "Bob" Braude, director, University of Nebraska Medical Library—combined and arranged the resolutions presented by the four working groups by topics. The delegates of the theme groups then voted on the resolutions and those that passed were ranked in order of importance and sent on for the final vote by all the delegates.



The final resolution on networking presented to the delegates for a vote was a combination of the two resolutions from Theme Group I and one resolution from Theme Groups II, III, and IV. The delegates were instructed not to be concerned with exact wording because the Resolutions Committee would "clean-up" the resolutions after the vote and before any official publication. The following is the draft copy of the resolutions that the delegates passed concerning networking:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that a comprehensive approach be taken to the planning and development of multi-type library and information networks and programs including both profit and not-for-profit libraries from the public and private sector, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that such plans be developed at the National, regional, and local level to include specific plans for a National periodicals system and include the concept of a National lending library for print and non-print materials, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that plans be developed for the coordination of such library and information networks and programs which would identify the responsibility for such coordination in the Department of Education's Office of Library and Learning Resources (or its successor) and the state library agencies, and such other agencies, organizations, or libraries as are involved in such networks, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that control of such networks remain at the state or regional level, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that mechanisms be developed to ensure access by all individuals to such networks and programs, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federal and state funds be made available to continue to support and interconnect existing networks, as well as develop new networks, and that such funds should be designated for network operations and for grants in support of local cooperative action, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all agencies and institutions that provide education and continuing education for library practitioners should offer training in the skills, knowledge, and abilities which will help ensure that practitioners are competent to provide access through these networks in a most effective manner.

At the same time the delegates were voting on these final resolutions, the Joint Committee Hearing of the Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and the Humanities and the House Subcommittee on Post Secondary Education was in session. David King was one of the two delegates chosen to testify in Theme III (an excerpt from his testimony appears on p. 102).

The study bill S 1124, on the National Library Act, also mentions networks. The draft legislation states that one of the principal provisions of the bill concerns the "reenactment of LSCA provisions authorizing Federal funding of interlibrary cooperation programs, expanded to include the development and maintenance of library and information networks within and between states" (4, p. S5790). Under the section titled "Authorization of Appropriations," it states, "There are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of making grants to states to carry out interlibrary cooperation programs under Title V, \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year 1980 and for each of the succeeding fiscal years ending prior to October 1, 1984" (4, p. S5791). It further states under Title I—National Library Agency, Functions of the Agency Sec 102(2), "In order to carry out the purposes of this Act, the Agency shall plan and coordinate a national library and information network to permit libraries to share resources" (4, p. S5792).

Title V of the study bill, Interlibrary Cooperation, reads as follows:

#### **Grants to States for Interlibrary Cooperation Programs**

Sec. 501. The Director shall carry out a program of making grants to States which have an approved basic State plan under



section 203 and have submitted a long-range program and an annual program under section 503 for interlibrary cooperation programs.

#### **Uses of Federal Funds**

Sec. 502. Funds appropriated pursuant to paragraph (4) of section 4 (a) shall be available for grants to States from allotments under paragraphs (1) and (3) of section 5 (a) for the purposes of carrying out the Federal share of the cost of carrying out State plans submitted and approved under section 503. Such grants shall be used

(1) for planning for, and taking other steps leading to the development and maintenance of, cooperative library networks on an intrastate, statewide, regional, and national basis;

(2) for establishing, expanding, and operating local, regional, and interstate cooperative networks of libraries, which provide for the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic, and special libraries and information centers for improved supplementary services for the special clientele served by each type of library or center including bibliographic access, communications and delivery systems; and

(3) for financial assistance for collection maintenance or development in major

resource libraries identified in the State plan, including major urban resource libraries, major academic libraries, and where appropriate, privately funded library collections which are heavily used as library resources by public libraries in the State.

#### **State Annual Program for Interlibrary Cooperation**

Sec. 503. Any State desiring to receive a grant from its allotment for the purposes of this title for any fiscal year shall, in addition to having submitted, and having had approved, a basic State plan under section 203, submit for that fiscal year an annual program for interlibrary cooperation. Such program shall be submitted at such time, in such form and contain such information as the Director may require by regulation and shall

(1) set forth a program for the year submitted under which funds paid to the state from appropriations pursuant to paragraph (4) of section 4(a) will be used, consistent with its long-range program for the purposes set forth in section 502, and

(2) include an extension of the long-range program taking into consideration the results of evaluations (4, p. S5794).

Now that the subject of networking has been followed through the state

conferences and the White House Conference, there was no doubt that the idea of resource sharing and networking was a concern of the delegates/alternates present. But the resolutions were *not* specific, just broad, general statements. Not much was resolved as to whether special for-profit or not-for-profit libraries are to be included in networks receiving federal money. Currently, it is left to the State, or whatever the funding agency, to interpret, either liberally or narrowly, how the funds are to be distributed. Thus, the White House Conference did not resolve the problem of having for-profit libraries as members of a not-for-profit network and thereby jeopardizing the network's own tax status. But it appears that the idea of including special libraries in networks, if they wish to be, is becoming more and more a reality.

As most of us have realized by now, the White House Conference was just a beginning. It is now time to organize our thoughts on what should be done and inform our legislators both on the state and national level. Just because networks were included in the final resolutions does not mean anything is automatically going to be done. In addi-

tion to the Networking Committee, the SLA Board of Directors has appointed a Special Committee on the White House Conference on Library and Information Services to help formulate decisions as to what is to be done next and what actions the members of SLA can take. If you feel strongly about networks and have some constructive guidelines to suggest, please let the Committee know.

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## Remarks by Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, at the White House Conference on Library and Information Services

As the Librarian of Congress I speak for a national fortress of Knowledge. In other words, I speak for a Library, and for Libraries. Our relentless Jeffersonian quest tempts us to believe that all technologies (and perhaps, too, all ideas) were created equal. This favored axiom is only slightly clouded by another axiom, equally American. For we have a touching national belief in annual models. In our national lexicon, "newer" is a synonym for "better." The result is illustrated in the title—and I suspect, too, in the preoccupations—of this conference. Libraries—or as you say "Library Services"—are here equated with "Information Services." Which is perilously close to saying that Knowledge can or should be equated with Information.

### Knowledge and Information

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In the few minutes allotted to me this morning I would like to focus your attention on the distinction between Knowledge and Information, the importance of the distinction, and the dangers of failing to recognize it.

You have a hint of my theme in the melodramatic difference today between the condition of our Knowledge-Institutions and our Information-Institutions. The last two decades have seen the spectacular growth of the Information Industry. We are exhilarated by this example of American ingenuity and enterprise—the frontier spirit in

the late 20th Century. A magic computer technology now accomplishes the dreariest tasks in seconds, surpasses the accuracy of the human brain, controls production lines and refineries, arranges inventories, and retrieves records. All this makes us proud of the human imagination.

All this, too, I am glad to say, has produced a widening unpredicted world of profit and employment. The Information Industry, we are happy to note, is flourishing. It is a growth-industry. It enjoys the accelerating momentum of technology and the full vitality of the marketplace.

The Information Industries are a whole new world of business celebrity. The jargon of the stock exchange accurately describes theirs as "glamour" stocks. Their leaders hold the national spotlight, and with good reason. The President of the United States appoints the head of one of the greatest of these companies to be perhaps our most important ambassador—to the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, what has become of our Knowledge-Institutions? These do not deal mainly in the storage and retrieval of information, nor in the instant flow of today's facts and figures which will be displaced by tomorrow's reports or bulletins. Rather they deal in the enduring treasure of our whole human past. They include our colleges and our universities—and of course our libraries. While the Information Industry

flourishes and seeks new avenues of growth, while people compete for a chance to buy into them, our Knowledge-Institutions go begging.

Knowledge-Institutions do not pay the kind of dividends that are reflected on the stock market. They are sometimes called "philanthropic"—which means that they profit nobody except everybody, and their dividends go to the whole community. These Knowledge-Institutions—and especially our public libraries—ask charity, the community's small change, just to keep their heat and their lights on, and to keep their unrenovated doors open. We, the Knowledge-Institutions, are the poor relations. We anxiously solicit, and gratefully acknowledge the crumbs. Today I would like to put into historical perspective the distinction between Knowledge and Information. For it is especially appropriate in this White House Conference that we should focus on the distinction.

### **Publishing and Broadcasting**

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In my lifetime we have moved from an Age of Publishing into our Age of Broadcasting. In that Age of Publishing launched by Gutenberg, printed materials (bearing the community's memory) wisdom, literary imagination, and knowledge were, of course, widely diffused. The great vehicle was the book. Knowledge was thought to be cumulative. The new books did not displace the old. When today's books arrived people did not throw away yesterday's—as if they were newspapers or out-of-date bulletins of information. On the contrary, the passing years gave a new vitality to the books of past centuries.

We too easily forget that the printed book, too, was a triumph of technology. The dead could now speak, not only to the select few who could afford a manuscript book, but to thousands at home, in schools and in libraries everywhere. The very words of Homer, of Plato, of Machiavelli, of Dickens now could reach everybody. Books became the

carriers and the record—also the catalyst and the incentive—for most of the knowledge, the amusement, and the sacred visions of the human race. The printed book has given all humanity its inexpensive, speedy, reliable vehicles across the centuries. Books have conquered time.

But the peculiar, magic vehicles of our Age conquer space. The tube makes us constant eye-witnesses of riots in Iran, airplane wrecks in India, children starving in Cambodia, guerrilla attacks in Rhodesia. Along, of course, with an ever-flowing current of entertainment programs. Yet the special commodity of our electronic Age of Broadcasting is Information—in all its amplitude, in all its formats.

While knowledge is orderly and cumulative, information is random and miscellaneous. We are flooded by messages from the instant—everywhere in excruciating profusion. In our ironic 20th century version of Gresham's Law, information tends to drive knowledge out of circulation. The oldest, the established, the cumulative, is displaced by the most recent, the most problematic. The latest information about anything and everything is collected, diffused, received, stored, and retrieved before anyone can or could discover whether the facts have meaning.

The Mountain-Climbing syndrome rules us. Information is gathered simply because it is there. Electronic devices for diffusion, storage, and retrieval are used, simply because they too are there. Otherwise, the investment would seem wasted! I am not complaining. On the contrary, I am charmed and amazed. For so much of human progress has come from people playing enthusiastically with their new technologic toys—with results that are astonishing, and often productive.

Whatever the motive, we see the Knowledge-Industry being transformed, and even to some extent displaced, by an Information-Industry. In the schoolroom, history tends to be displaced by current events. The resources of science and of literature are



overwhelmed and diluted by multiplying journals, by looseleaf services, by preprints, and information stored in computers, quickly and conveniently modified, and instantly retrievable.

To the ancient question, "What is Truth?" we Americans now reply, "Sorry, I haven't yet seen the 7 o'clock news!"

### **Myopia and Mission**

What does all this mean for the world of knowledge which, of course, is the world of libraries? It should be plainer than ever that our libraries are needed to keep civilization in perspective. The more electronic our society becomes, the more urgent it is that we have prosperous Knowledge-Institutions. Yet this urgency is less noted every year. If you consult the authoritative Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, published in 1933, and look under "Libraries" you will be referred to "Public Libraries" where you find an extensive article. But if you consult its successor the International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, published in 1968, and look for an entry for "Libraries" you will find no article. Instead you find a cross-reference which says, "See under Information Storage and Retrieval."

The fashionable chronologic myopia of our time tempts enthusiasts to forget the main and proper mission of our libraries. "Libraries have been selling the wrong product for years," one such faddist exclaims. "They have been emphasizing reading. The product that we have is information." But these are false messiahs. Of course we must use computer-technology and enlist the whole information industry. At the Library of Congress we have tried to be a leader in these uses and in exploring their applications. We will continue to do so.

In the long run, however, we will not serve the Information Industry, nor our civilization, if we encourage extravagant or misplaced expectations—for the role of information or the devices which serve it up. We must never forget that our libraries are our Fortresses of Knowledge. If we allow these rich and redolent resources—still preserved mainly in books—to be displaced by the latest thing, by today's news and journals and pre-prints and loose-leaf services and telephone conversations and currently revised print-outs, we will isolate the world of scholarship from the world of libraries. To avoid such dangers as these we have set up in the Library of Congress a Center for the

Book, to use old and find new ways to keep the book flourishing, to keep people reading books, and to enlist other media to promote reading. One such project, "Read More About It" with the enthusiastic collaboration of CBS, the other night after the showing of "All Quiet on the Western Front" brought our suggested reading list to some 31 million viewers. We must and will do more of this.

If Librarians cease to be scholars in order to become computer experts, scholars will cease to feel at home in our libraries. And then our whole citizenry will find that our libraries add little to their view of the world, but only reinforce the pressures of the imperial instant-everywhere. To enlist scholars more actively and more intimately in the activities of the Library of Congress we are now setting up in the Library a Council of Scholars. They will help us discover the needs of the scholarly world and will help us provide an on-going inventory of the state of our knowledge—and of our ignorance.

### **Finding Order and Meaning**

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A great civilization needs many and varied resources. In our time our libraries have two paradoxical, sometimes conflicting roles. Of course we must be repositories of information. But we must also somehow remain a place of refuge from the tidal waves of information—and misinformation. Our libraries must be most conspicuously the treasuries of news that stays news.

The era of the Enlightenment, the later 18th century, the age of Franklin and Jefferson, the founding epoch of our nation, was an Age of Publishing. That age has left us a happy phrase. They said that people should read for "*Amusement and Instruction*." This was why they read the poetry of Dryden and Pope, the philosophy of Hume, the history of Gibbon, the novels of Sterne and Fielding. The two delights—"amusement" and "instruction"—were inseparable. The book was the prototypical provider of both. A person who

was "a-mused" (from Latin "muser," to idle or pass the time) was engaged in a quite autonomous activity—set off by a catalyst, in the form of a book. In those days book-publishing was an "amusement industry."

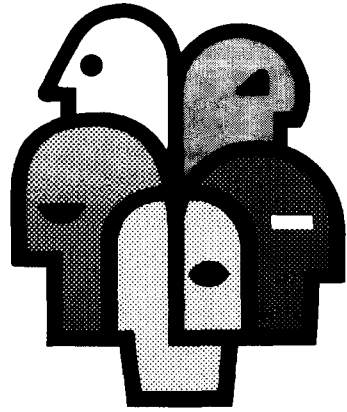
Today our Age of Broadcasting tends to displace "amusement" with "entertainment." While we once had to amuse ourselves, we now expect to *be* entertained. The program *is* the entertainment. The amusement is in *us*. But others can and must be our entertainers. Now, of course, there is a flourishing "Entertainment Industry." We generally do not consider book-publishing to be part of it.

This is something to reflect on. It is another clue to our special need for libraries. The more omnipresent is the industry that tries to entertain us, the more we need libraries—where pleasure and amusement are found by the free and active spirit.

It is a cliché of our time that what this nation needs is an "informed citizenry." By which we mean a citizenry that is up on the latest information, that has not failed to read this week's news magazine, today's newspapers, or to watch the 7 o'clock news (perhaps also the news at 10 o'clock!)—always for more information, always to be better informed.

I wonder if that is what we need. I suggest, rather, that what we need—what any free country needs—is a *knowledgeable* citizenry. Information, like entertainment, is something someone else provides us. It really is a "service!" We expect to be entertained, and also to be informed. *But we cannot be knowledgeable!* Each of us must acquire knowledge for ourself. Knowledge comes from the free mind foraging in the rich pastures of the whole everywhere-past. It comes from finding order and meaning in the whole human experience. The autonomous reader, amusing and knowledging himself, is the be-all and end-all of our Libraries.

**Daniel J. Boorstin**  
Librarian of Congress



## **Resolutions Voted on by Delegates to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services**

### ***Resolutions Discussed and Voted on in Final General Session***

#### ***Assistant Secretary for Library and Information Services (passed)***

##### **Be it resolved**

That an Office of Library and Information Services be established within the Department of Education directed by an Assistant Secretary of Education;

That this Secretary shall administer all grants and programs currently administered by the Office of Libraries and Learning Resources and shall establish communications with all federal programs related to library and information services; and

That a representative from the White House Conference on Library and Information Services testify on this resolution before the Congressional hearing on Monday, November 19, 1979.

#### ***National Information Policy (passed)***

##### **Be it resolved**

That a National Information Policy be studied and implemented. This policy should:

- a) Guarantee all citizens equal and full access to publicly funded library and information services;
- b) Ensure [that] government agencies at all levels work together to make available all new and existing library and information services to the maximum extent possible; and
- c) Protect the privacy of all segments of our society including personal privacy, economic privacy, and national security.

Further, that we reaffirm the tradition of local control over the selection and purchase of library materials.



#### ***Literacy (passed)***

##### **Be it resolved**

That the Department of Education implement or expand literacy programs at the community level;

That such programs should specifically fund library and information agencies that are capable of implementing these programs;

That states shall:

- a) Identify the functionally illiterate adult and out-of-school youth population;
- b) Identify effective education and library adult literacy programs;
- c) Identify localities not now offering adult literacy programs;
- d) Coordinate relevant existing education and library programs;
- e) Plan and implement adult literacy and out-of-school youth programs in communities where they do not exist. These programs to include materials and/or space for tutorial programs in libraries.

That under the Department of Education, states shall encourage a cooperative effort among public educational agencies, libraries and private non-profit organizations with functionally illiterate adults and out-of-school youth participating in the planning process. And that the funding for such programs shall be the responsibility of state and federal governments.



## ***Special Constituencies (passed)***

### **Section A: Access-Related Issues**

#### **Be it resolved**

##### **A. Access to Library Positions, Boards, Library Programs and Library Training Programs:**

- 1) Steps shall be taken to assure that instructors in library and information services training programs, as well as students participating in such programs, reflect the participation of disabled persons.
- 2) Library training and continuing education programs shall be provided for library personnel to increase awareness of special needs of disabled persons.
- 3) Steps shall be taken to assure that the public and private complex of local, regional, state school and college library programs include on their boards and staffs participation by disabled and hearing-impaired persons, and further, that communication and support services be provided.

##### **B. Access to Library and Information Services Programs and Facilities:**

- 1) Steps shall be taken to encourage more disabled persons to utilize library and information services; and special efforts shall be made to provide services through video and audio tapes, captioned films and sign or foreign-language films for non-English-speaking persons or users of American sign language.
- 2) That immediate steps shall be taken to insure that all libraries covered by Section 504 complete transition and self-evaluation plans, and that these same libraries commit themselves to strict adherence to said plans, including the required modifications for program and environmental access.
- 3) Many other libraries shall be encouraged to review, with assistance from disabled persons and groups, methods by which their facilities can be made environmentally and programmatically accessible.
- 4) Special communications devices, (which shall include, but not be limited to, teletypes for hearing-impaired library users, reading machines and computer terminals with braille and speech output for non-print readers) be provided wherever possible.
- 5) Special studies shall be initiated to determine the feasibility of providing, on a long-term loan basis, equipment for the translation of print and audio sources into forms of data which disabled individuals can easily employ. Such a loan program should be modeled after the existing machine lending program of the *Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped*.

##### **C. Access to materials:**

- 1) The Library of Congress shall coordinate programs and multi-sensory services

(print books used in conjunction with cassettes and recorded books, and captioned films) tailored to the needs of the developmentally disabled and persons with learning disabilities. This shall be done with the participation and consultation of disabled consumers and directors of special education and vocational rehabilitation programs.

- 2) Publishers shall be encouraged to develop materials relating to training in independent living for mentally restored persons, in alliance with library and information services programs which shall be developed with the assistance of prospective service recipients.

- 3) Information on the incidence, prevalence, characteristics, treatment, and latest research findings on "handicapping conditions" be provided to the public through special statewide networks.

- 4) Creation of video tapes and other medial aides specifically designed for the hearing-impaired shall be produced with the participation of hearing-impaired persons, and distributed on a national level.

##### **D. Access for Persons in Institutional or Correctional Facilities:**

The foregoing recommendations shall be adapted to meet the needs of disabled persons located in institutional or correctional settings.



### **Section B: Special Information Needs of Hearing-Impaired Persons**

#### **Be it resolved**

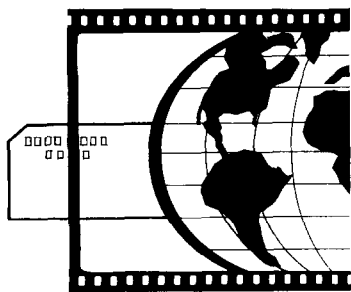
That libraries meet the needs of the deaf in the following manners:

##### **A. State Level**

- 1) Train personnel on library service to the deaf.
- 2) Establish a Library Committee for the Deaf under the auspices of the State Library Commission, which will include deaf individuals.
- 3) Establish a clearinghouse that will act as a sole information and referral source in the state to assist *all* libraries to serve the deaf and the general public on information needs about deafness and services for the deaf for inter-library loan.

##### **B. National Level**

Enact a National Library Service for the Deaf under the auspices of the Library of Congress. The service shall be developed and devised by a board consisting of deaf professionals, deaf consumers, library professionals, and lay persons.



### ***International Information Exchanges (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That a new Federal program be enacted and funded which would provide for an exchange and training program for library and information service personnel;

That protocol for library and information exchange in the U.S. support the participation of Universal Availability of Publications and encourage the elimination of trade and other barriers to the exchange of library materials and information of all kinds;

That as federal and state programs for networking are established, consideration for international communication and sharing be included within the framework of the networks which are created; and

That federal funds should be made available for the implementation of international networking.

### ***The First Amendment and Public Issues (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That the White House Conference on Library and Information Services affirms its support for the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America which guarantees freedom of inquiry, freedom to read, freedom to publish, and free and full access to information, especially information about public processes, and that these freedoms are essential to the maintenance of free libraries and informational services;

That libraries should promote and make available information services on public issues for all segments of the community by:

- a) Acquisition of materials that would present various sides of controversial issues;
- b) Supporting discussions and forums on issues;
- c) Publicizing widely that these opportunities for community discussions are available; and
- d) Educating public officials on the availability and use of information resources.

That federal funding of incentive grants be made available to libraries to serve as information

and referral centers in cooperation with other community and educational organizations; and

That an aggressive public awareness effort be established to promote the utilization of libraries as information and referral centers.

### ***Access (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That barriers to such services whether legal, fiscal, technical, attitudinal, environmental, cultural, geographic, or other barriers, must be eliminated; and physical facilities and staff must be capable of providing services to all segments of society;

That federal legislation be enacted to guarantee the right of equal access to all publicly-held information for all citizens;

That institutions educating library and informational services practitioners assume responsibility to address the needs of said consumers through their training and education, and guidelines by appropriate governmental leaders establish standards of in-service training, and that training standards for library professionals be implemented without delay;

That a national public policy to promote universal library and information services be adopted;

That access restrictions be removed from library materials purchased with federal funds;

That all learners, regardless of age, residence (including institutions), race, disability, or ethnic or cultural background should have continuing access to the information and material necessary to cope with the increasing complexity of our changing social, economic, and technological environment;

That assistance be provided to establish and/or sustain libraries and other information centers in the United States and all states that wish to provide service at centers for independent learning bringing such services to those not now served, all with the cooperation of agencies, libraries and centers;

That such access programs be funded adequately by federal, state and local agencies, with public participation, under guidelines established by appropriate governmental legislation; and

That library services be extended to include correctional institutions and institutions for the mentally disabled.

### ***Networking (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That a comprehensive approach be taken to the planning and development of multi-type library and information networks including both profit and not-for-profit libraries from the public and private sector;

That such plans be developed at the national, regional, and local level to include specific plans for a national periodicals system and include the concept of a national lending library for print and non-print materials;

That plans be developed for the coordination of such library and information networks and programs which would identify the responsibility for such coordination in the Department of Education's Office of Library and Learning Resources (or its successor) and the state library agencies, and such other agencies, organizations, or libraries as are involved in such networks;

That control of such networks remain at the state or regional level;

That mechanisms be developed to ensure access by all individuals to such networks and programs;

That the federal and state funds be made available to continue to support and interconnect existing networks, as well as develop new networks, and that such funds should be designated for network operations and for grants in support of local cooperative action; and

That all agencies and institutions that provide education and continuing education for library practitioners should offer training in the skills, knowledge, and abilities which will help ensure that practitioners are competent to provide access through these networks in a most effective manner.

### ***School Libraries (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That school and public library boards and administrators should establish policies for cooperation;

That school library and public library staff should specify procedures and implement programs for cooperation in accord with community and school needs;

That Congress mandate set guidelines for the establishment of a school library in each school, and that states set standards for libraries in all schools, and that local school districts plan and implement an appropriate program for their community which fits within the Federal and state guidelines; and

That the federal government be urged to fund at full-authorized levels those legislative programs which support improved school and public library services.



### ***Technology (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That individuals, organizations, and agencies creating documents and books and generating other information be encouraged to create these materials in computer processible form in order to decrease the load of retrospective conversion;

That the federal government direct all federally-supported libraries and information services and other appropriate federal agencies to support the development, review, and adoption of national and international standards for publish-

ing, producing, organizing, storing, and transmitting information using established and recognized procedures and institutions;

That high priority attention be given to establishing or extending standards which address hardware and software compatibility, computer and communications network protocols, and machine-readable information;

That the private sector be encouraged to participate and to support the development of such standards; and

That *research be funded* to develop new technologies that permit convenient and economic media conversion from and to media-like print, microfiche, magnetic, optical, voice, [and so on].

### ***Federal International Communication and Accountability (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That the President make a report on:

- a) Governmental agencies engaged in [the international exchange of information] and [on] attendant costs; and
- b) Make recommendations to eliminate duplication of effort and waste, and to expand coverage where appropriate.

That on the basis of this report the President formulate necessary procedures to coordinate U.S. participation in international communication and information programs, both public and private.

### ***National Library Act (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That the White House Conference on Library and Information Services endorses and supports the enactment of a national library act incorporating the general principles, goals, and objectives of S.1124 with such modifications as shall appear desirable after full public hearings before appropriate Congressional Committees; and

That Congress be requested to hold regional hearings to consider such matters as: the definition of a library; categorical funding for rural, sparsely populated, or impacted areas; a proposed funding formula; and the structure and representation of a national committee or a national advisory board, including the matter of lay and library-related persons and special constituencies.

### ***Public Awareness (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That in order to accommodate desired increase in public awareness, the following activities, projects and proposals should be undertaken:

- A. Develop and implement an aggressive, comprehensive nationwide public awareness campaign, coordinated at the federal level, and involving the following:
  - 1) Library Administration Office, U.S. Department of Education;

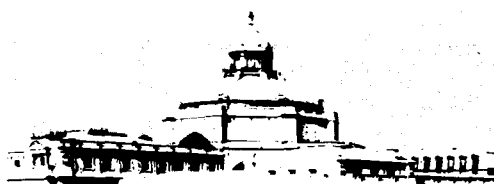
- 2) State library agencies;
  - 3) Local library units, academic and research libraries, special and privately-funded libraries, and school libraries;
  - 4) National, state and local friends of the library;
  - 5) ALA and other library-related organizations;
  - 6) National, state and local organizations representative of all segments of society;
  - 7) To adopt a library symbol to be disseminated nationally;
  - 8) Inform the public about existing library and information services which are needed but unavailable.
- B. Implementation of model (or demonstration) projects, to be administered and developed by libraries in concert with community organizations dealing with effective public awareness programs;
- C. The assimilation of libraries into broad-based community projects and programs utilizing the most effective means of creating public awareness of libraries to all segments of the community;
- D. Establishment of policy requiring libraries requesting federal monies to include effective and viable public awareness programs and activities to publicize programs to intended service recipients;
- E. Training of professionals in human relations, effective use of public relations, and marketing techniques necessary to increase public usage of library services;
- F. Provision for national, regional, state and local planning consultants and specialists to be made available to local libraries when needed, in order to increase effectiveness of existing and proposed programs;
- G. Promote and encourage cooperation with volunteer organizations and use of trained volunteers;
- H. Formation of planning groups reflective of communities—specifically, those segments that are underserved or unserved—to initiate needs assessment and to assist in the development of programs to effectively meet those needs;
- I. Utilization of all local, state, regional and national agencies, organizations and groups representative of special constituencies in attaining necessary support, political clout, and, simultaneously providing an instrument for further assessment and increasing awareness.

#### **Be it further resolved**

That funds allocated to each state for the administration of library programs be increased by a fixed percentage to be allocated to a professional public information program using multimedia to be jointly sponsored by state library associations and state library agencies and that

the state library agencies will administer the funds;

That in order to adequately plan these programs, there should be a statewide planning committee appointed by the governor with two-thirds lay members and one-third librarians and trustees. These statewide public information efforts should be coordinated at the national level through a public relations arm of the Office of Library and Information Services under an Assistant Secretary of Education. National professional organizations should be involved.



#### ***Federal Resources for Library and Information Services (passed)***

##### **Be it resolved**

That the President propose and Congress approve:

- A. That for FY 1981 there be full funding of the Library Services and Construction Act, appropriate titles of the Higher Education Act and Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and the National Library of Medicine program, and be it further resolved that this resolution be initiated immediately to the President's Office of Management and Budget.
- B. New funding which would authorize:
  - 1) Innovative demonstration projects such as: research and community needs assessment projects, cultural awareness projects, age-level consultant projects, and youth incentive projects;
  - 2) Elementary and secondary school libraries and certified staff library instruction and media programs; and
  - 3) New funding for academic libraries.
- C. Federal funding formulas which include:
  - 1) Special support for rural, urban and economically deprived areas;
  - 2) Criteria of population, geography, local participation, need and ability to pay; and
  - 3) Requirements of state and local responsibility.
- D. Federal postal and telecommunication rates for delivery and/or return of library, informational and educational materials to non-contiguous or isolated areas should be reduced.
- E. Elementary and Secondary Education Act Title IV-B should be designated as categorical aid for school libraries.

## ***State and Local Funding for Library and Information Services (passed)***

### **Be it resolved**

That local and state priorities be reordered to respond to increasing need for excellence and wide use of library and information services. This reordering must result in improved funding for all types of non-profit library and information services with significantly heavier shares borne by the state.

## ***National Indian Omnibus Library Bill (passed)***

### **Be it resolved**

That the Congress be asked to enact a National Indian Omnibus Library Bill to include:

- A. A title on training, both pre-service and in-service, to be determined by tribes, Alaska Natives and Aleuts in collaboration with higher education agencies that leads to certification for Indian library workers, and that tribes and their designated Indian organizations and institutions shall be included in such programs. Particular emphasis would be on continuing education and career development, on-the-job experience, and work study.
- B. A title on historical and contemporary materials and dissemination of information in all formats.
- C. A title on construction or remodeling of library/information/cultural resource facilities.
- D. A title on technical assistance to be provided to new or developing libraries.
- E. A title on the support of library/information services to Indian studies programs in institutions of higher education.
- F. A title providing financial support to Indian communities, both urban and rural, as a means of conducting information-needs surveys in building a base for library development.
- G. Special purpose program grants and contracts.
- H. A title establishing a National Indian Library Center that would do the following:
  - 1) Implement the BIA plan for library/media/information services development as continuously modified, monitored, and re-evaluated by the tribal governments operating under it;
  - 2) Serve as a stimulus and focal point for the preservation, production, collection, and distribution of materials of interest to Indian libraries;
  - 3) Operate as a clearinghouse and referral center for materials (including oral history and language materials);
  - 4) Provide technical assistance through a bank of Indian resource people who can provide intensive, short-term help;
  - 5) Facilitate a national network capability;

6) Establish links between the National Indian Library Center and high school and college counselors regarding Indian students and library career-training opportunities;

7) Encourage a horizontal approach to information access funding within BIA so that health, social services, economic development, job training and other programs carry their own information services support components.

The National Indian Omnibus Library Bill should be administered by the Department of the Interior's Office of Library and Information Services in line with policies established by tribal governing boards.

## ***Appendix***

### **Definition of Indian Country, 18 U.S.C. 1151**

Except as otherwise provided in sections 1154 and 1156 of this title, the term "Indian country," as used in this chapter, means:

- a) All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation;
- b) All dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States, whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state; and
- c) All Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.

## ***Archives and Historical Records (passed)***

### **Be it resolved**

That Congress is requested to renew the authorization for funding the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and to increase the funding for this Commission and the National Endowment for the Humanities so that their essential contributions for the preserving and making accessible the historical records of the nations can be continued and expanded.

## ***Literary, Musical, and Artistic Donations to Libraries (passed)***

### **Be it resolved**

That the U.S. Congress enact legislation restoring a tax incentive for authors and artists to donate their creative works to libraries and museums.

*Rationale:* Bills are pending in both House and Senate which would restore a tax incentive. These measures are supported by the American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, the Library of Congress, the National Endow-

ment for the Humanities, and Council of Creative Artists, Libraries, and Museums (composed of 18 affiliated organizations). However, small tax bills such as these (HR 2498, S. 1078) tend to get stuck in the process unless widespread support can be demonstrated. WHCLIS endorsement would indicate interest by library users and lay citizens.

Specific instances of manuscript collection losses, directly attributable to lack of tax deductions, have been cited by many libraries. Those specializing in contemporary literature, art, and music have experienced a definite decline since 1969. However, the number of authors, artists, and composers who may have come forward with manuscript donations had the Tax Reform Act not been in effect will never be fully known.

Some authors are selling their manuscripts to the highest bidder. This means an author's manuscripts may be split up, may no longer be available in the state or region where they were produced, may even be sold out of the country, and may be inaccessible to researchers because of owners restrictions.

With tighter budgets, libraries are at a disadvantage in competing for manuscripts offered for sale. Some authors have placed collections "on deposit" in libraries, hoping for a change in the tax laws. Such deposit collections are of limited benefit to scholars because libraries are reluctant to spend time and money organizing collections which may later be withdrawn.

### ***Information in U. S. Territories (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That the United States assist U. S. territories in the establishment of bibliographic control mechanisms to insure the availability of and accessibility to their government documents, literary production, technical, economic, and social documentation, [and so on];

That the United States provide financial and technical assistance to help develop the necessary information infrastructures to facilitate their participation in national, regional, and international networking; and

That the White House Conference on Library and Information Services recommend the President of the United States to focus on the U. S. territories to accelerate the better utilization of their present resources and that avenues be sought to build new information resources as needed.

### ***Pricing of Basic Government Publications (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That the U. S. Congress continue to foster broad public participation in the federal government by substantial subsidies on the sale of basic federal documents and continue to maintain a system of regional depository libraries.

*Rationale:* There have been several attempts over the past decade to increase the price of basic federal publications significantly. For instance

the *Federal Register* rose from \$15 annually in 1969 to \$50 annually in 1976. The push toward total cost recovery was voiced once again in House Report 96-245, which accompanied the FY 1980 Legislative Branch Appropriations bill in June of this year. The price of the *Federal Register* alone would approach \$150 annually under such a full-cost recovery move.

In recent years Congress has also taken many steps to assure increased availability of government information on an equal basis to all citizens. These moves assume widespread availability of basic federal government publications. The principal that broad access to information on matters of government encourages more participation in government and heightened accountability of government is being explicitly applied in legislation. For example, implementation of the Privacy Act (PL 93-579) is dependent upon agency rules published in the *Federal Register* "in a form available to the public at low cost." Also, shorter deadlines for public comment on proposed regulations are becoming more common in an effort to speed up the regulatory process. Such a reform assumes that the public has unhampered access to the proposals in the *Federal Register*.

The prices of the most basic federal government publications, the *Congressional Record*, *Federal Register*, *Code of Federal Regulations*, *U. S. Government Manual*, *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*, and others are already far too high for many libraries, especially those in small communities and rural areas without easy access to the larger depository libraries.

### ***Resolution (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That we the delegates to this Conference, acknowledge and congratulate Mr. [Alphonse F.] Trezza for his contributions to this Conference, to the National Commission [on Libraries and Information Science], and to the development of libraries and information services throughout the United States and the world.

### ***Future White House Conferences (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That a White House or a federal conference on library and information services be held every decade to establish the national information goals and priorities for the next decade, to assure effective transfer of knowledge to citizenry, and to accomplish this goal in light of accelerated changes in information, technology and practices; and

That an interim conference be held every five years under the aegis of the National Commission of Libraries and Information Science to assess the national progress made in implementation of the recommendations of the preceding national conference, and the progress in providing library and information services to the citizenry, and to project further improved services in the light of national needs.

### ***Resolution (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science convene an *ad hoc* committee composed of delegates elected by each delegation to the WHCLIS. The *ad hoc* committee shall be responsible for planning and monitoring Conference follow-up activities.

### ***Youth Caucus Resolution (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That there be at least one youth appointee named to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as a voting member, and that states be encouraged to include youths on their library boards as voting members, and that local governments be encouraged to include at least one youth as a voting member on the local library board.

### ***Formation of a National Information Policy (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That the White House Conference on Library and Information Services hereby affirms that all persons should have free access, without charge or fee to the individual, to information in public and publicly-supported libraries; and

That the White House Conference on Library and Information Services advocates the formation

of a National Information Policy to insure the right of access without charge or fee to the individual to all public and publicly-supported libraries for all persons.

### ***Library of Congress and National Planning (failed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That Congress designate the Library of Congress to provide leadership in the development of plans for such services as a national depository for all governmental publications, a national periodicals center, a national referral center, and a national library network; and

That the state library agencies be designated as integral participants in the planning and development of national services and as leaders in the planning of state and local services.

### ***Lifelong Learning (failed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That libraries together with other agencies and institutions should work cooperatively to provide the resources and services that will enable all our people to take advantage of opportunities available to them; and

That programs be developed that create a climate for cultural, educational and practical use in response to community needs.

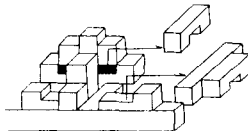
## ***Resolutions Voted on by Paper Ballot***

### ***Theme I: Meeting Personal Needs***

#### ***National Indian Omnibus Library Bill (passed)***

##### **Be it resolved**

That the Congress be asked to enact a National Indian Omnibus Library Bill. [See p. 122 for the features of the proposed legislation.]



#### ***Advocacy (passed)***

##### **Be it resolved**

That a federal relations network on library and information services be established, comprised of library advocates representing each state and territory of the U. S., including representation from special constituencies to monitor and lobby federal legislation affecting library and information services, and to act as a catalyst for the establishment of regional, state, and local affiliate organizations.

#### ***Intellectual Freedom (passed)***

##### **Be it resolved**

That all libraries and information agencies and appropriate boards should adopt policies that support the concept of intellectual freedom as embodied in the Constitution of the U. S., Library Bill of Rights and the Freedom to Read Statement;

That the local, state and federal governments should support efforts by individuals, groups, or governments to insure the freedom of choice of every individual;

That library education and training include the acquisition of the works of small and independent publishers, whose works are often outside the visible bibliographic network; and that federal incentive be provided to bring about programs on a grassroots level that would bring writers and other creative artists of local, regional, and national prominence into the library for workshops and other public presentations; and

That there be the adoption of a policy by the designated national library agency which shall

assure access by children and students to information and library services including access to information on social and personal issues of importance to those age groups.

### ***Technology (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That federal programs for development and utilization of technology for information storage and retrieval be coordinated. The public should have access to federal data bases except when personal privacy or national security are in jeopardy. The library and information industry professionals should assume the responsibility for coordination of the federal and public interest in information technology. That the increased application of technological advances should be balanced with an increased awareness of the necessity to humanize such efforts. All plans for future services should review those services both from the technological and the human effect point of view. Information in existing national centers or national data bases, *not subject to*

*restricted access*, should be made available on an equal basis to non-profit and profit libraries alike on a mutually beneficial basis. The application of existing or future technology be considered in planning library services in order to implement effective methods for obtaining information in order to eliminate inequities caused by inadequate resources, geographic and architectural barriers, and economic deprivation.

### ***Vandalism and Theft (failed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That there be a special program within the American Library Association that would be responsible for the following:

- a) Gathering and making available all information relating to library losses and their prevention;
- b) Providing grants for various types of research and demonstration projects, which would help to decrease the incidence of theft and vandalism.

## ***Theme II: Continuing Education for Librarians***

### ***Continuing Education for Librarians (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That funds be made available for the retraining and updating of those imparting library skills; and

That the continuing education of librarians be coordinated through library schools, library associations, and/or state agencies.

### ***PLA Mission Statement (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That the White House Conference endorse the Public Library Mission Statement of the Public Library Association with relation to its new emphasis on the library responsibility to meet the users needs; and

That boards of trustees, advisory boards, and community persons, as well as practicing librarians, be provided continuing education that is responsive to changing community needs.

### ***Intellectual Freedom***

#### **Be it resolved**

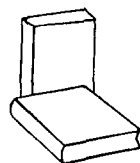
That the White House Conference on Library and Information Services affirm the *Right to Read Statement* and *Library Bill of Rights* of the A.L.A.; and

That pre- and in-service programs be established which focus on the training of librarians to promote intellectual freedom.

### ***Library Skills Instruction***

[The establishment of] curriculum development and implementation in elementary and secondary schools, colleges, and in other educational programs. Standards for accreditation and licensure.

Planning responsibility: All levels: federal, state, and local (state and local school boards, academic governing boards, and public library boards).



### ***Local Library Commissions (failed)***

Set up local advisory (county or regional) commissions on libraries and information services composed of lay and professional persons.

These commissions should be federal or state mandated. Implemented at the local level.

### ***Minority Needs (passed)***

[Establish] collection development and staff development with the participation and assistance of representatives from the indigenous ethnic population of the local community.

Planning responsibilities: Categorical grants to school, public and academic libraries [be given].



## ***Education, Research and Development (passed)***

### **Be it resolved**

That a high priority be assigned to an expanded national and local research/development and demonstration program in relation to resources and services sharing, user patterns, evaluation, networking, standardization of bibliographic formats, improved delivery capability, and experimentation with delivery technology;

That a research arm and a clearinghouse for library and information services be established within the Department of Education for this purpose; and

That as a part of the research and development program, federal funds be provided to support professional library education programs in providing entering and practicing librarians and information specialists with training in new areas which are projected as a function of library information services, with special attention to assessing present and future training needs in the following areas: community outreach programming, community literacy programming, non-print resources services, the information sciences, service to the handicapped, adult education, institutional services, public relations, research competencies, services to special cultural groups, and resource management.

Planning responsibility/participation: The Library Agency of the Department of Education shall in cooperation with appropriate professional groups plan and sponsor research and development projects.

Funding mechanisms shall primarily reside at the federal level with funding guidelines to be established through professional participation.

## ***Research Libraries (passed)***

State and federal funds should be made available to those libraries and repositories which are identified as having key research, rare and valuable collections of national importance, and which make substantive efforts on their own initiative to preserve their materials and to provide access by the American people to their collections. Such funds would be used to:

- a) Provide proper environmental conditions for preservation;
- b) Augment research and evaluation of deacidification processes so that the library community can have confidence in an effective method of preservation;
- c) Establish training programs to develop qualified restorers;
- d) Augment microfilming of material which cannot be saved and storing of master negatives under optimum conditions.

Planning responsibility/participation: Planning for further funding at the federal level should be carried out under the aegis of the

Assistant Secretary of Education; such funds should be provided under Title II-C of the Higher Education Act, which should be increased to enable implementation of this resolution.

## ***Resource Sharing - 2 (passed)***

The citizens of the United States do not have adequate access to information resources within the states or the Nation and there is an immediate need for the development of a system to improve the sharing of resources.

Planning responsibility/participation: Department of Education, with advice from educational organizations.

## ***Technological Standards (passed)***

### **Be it resolved**

That private and non-profit sectors join in furthering research directed [toward facilitating library network services] and that funds be sought which would assure every library of at least one computer terminal connected to an appropriate number of data bases.

Planning responsibility/participation: Library of Congress, National Bureau of Standards, National Library Commission.

## ***User Fees (failed)***

### **Be it resolved**

That the question of user fees and all of its ramifications to libraries of all types and to their patrons be investigated through proper research methods and the results of this study be made available to all libraries so that service to all people be equitable and fair.

## ***White House Conference on Library and Information Services Implementation (passed)***

To carry out the recommendations for lifelong learning, it is necessary that the resolutions of this Conference be carried to the appropriate agencies and bodies. A delegation should be established, consisting of one lay and one professional member from each state, territorial, or special delegation from the Conference.

Planning responsibility/participation: The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science shall assist the *ad hoc* group selected by the members of this delegation from its number to plan, implement, and follow up resolutions from this Conference.

## ***Youth Representation (passed)***

### **Be it resolved**

That there be at least one youth appointee (25 years of age and under) named to the National Commission on Libraries and Information

Science as a voting member, and that states be encouraged to include youths on their library boards as voting members and that local governments be encouraged to include at least one youth as a voting member on the local library board.

Planning responsibility/participation: NCLIS and the President of the United States; state library boards and their governing bodies; local library boards and their governing bodies.

### ***Postal Privilege (passed)***

We recommend that free U. S. franking privileges be extended to cover mailing library information to citizens and to other libraries for the purposes of encouraging free dissemination of information and inter-library resources sharing. (This is to be handled by the federal government).

### ***State Staffing (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That the White House Conference urges each state to provide a specialist in adult services, a specialist in young adult services, and a specialist in services to children to assist libraries in developing needed service programs; and

The WHC urges Congress to enact a State Library Leadership and Development title which provides matching funds enabling states to provide these positions and the program funds needed for improving services at the community level.

Planning responsibility/participation: U. S. Congress; state legislative bodies.

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## ***Theme III: Improving Organizations and the Professions***

### ***Access to Information (passed)***

Organizations and professions should have convenient access to the entire world periodical literature. The system should fully utilize existing national and international library strengths. The financial viability of the document delivery system of net-lending libraries must be protected. Mechanisms should be developed to ensure that financial incentives for publishing are preserved.

Planning responsibility/participation: Responsibility for developing and implementing this policy should be the coordinated efforts of the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, and the Library of Congress.

### ***Timely Delivery of Library Materials to Non-Contiguous Parts of the U.S. and its Territories and the Visually Impaired (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That the U.S. Postal Service change appropriate policies and regulations so that all library materials addressed to and from non-contiguous parts of the U.S. and its territories will be sent as airmail at surface mail rates;

That federal (FCC) policy regarding telecommunications rates concerning library services should be revised to insure that domestic rates apply to non-contiguous parts of the U.S. and its territories; and

That the U.S. Postal Service handle library materials addressed to or coming from the visually impaired as first-class mail.

Planning responsibility/participation: U.S. Postal Service; Federal Communications Commission; U.S. Congress.

### ***Training and Continuing Education/Staff Development (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That there should be immediate restoration and increased federal funding for library education, research, continuing education and demonstration projects to:

- a) Recruit minorities and students with a specialized background that are under-represented in the library and information science profession;
- b) Upgrade facilities, curricula and faculty competencies to prepare graduates to cope with the changing information needs of society; and
- c) Provide continuing education for current librarians.

Particular attention should be devoted to preparing and continually educating library and information professionals to serve many diverse user groups through developing skills in needs assessment, utilization of data bases, and other new technologies and relevant techniques.

### ***Technology for the Promotion of the Common Good (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That the federal government initiate continuing studies directed at evaluating economic, social and political consequences of information and data processing technology. These studies would include attempts to anticipate social effects of information technologies so that public and private efforts may be made to direct these technologies to the benefit of all.

Planning responsibility/participation: Federal Government.

## ***Preservation of Library and Information Resources/Materials (passed)***

### **Be it resolved**

That efforts be made on the federal, state and local levels to promote and advance the conservation and preservation of library and information resources/materials [by]

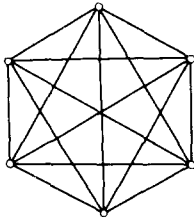
- a) Adopting standards (humidity/temperature controls) for the storage of library and information resources/materials;
- b) Supporting research on the environmental affects on library and information resources/materials;
- c) Adopting manufacturing standards for those resources/materials deemed to be of long-term value and for those considered to be of archival value;
- d) Providing federal, state and local funds to survey library/information service facilities and upgrade those not providing adequate conditions for the preservation of materials/resources.

Planning responsibility/participation: Appropriate federal, state, local and private agencies/organizations including the National Archives and Records Service, National Historical Publications and Records Commission, state and territorial archives, National Micrographics Association and other interested concerns.

## ***Interagency Cooperation (passed)***

### **Be it resolved**

That all future federal rules and regulations encourage interagency cooperation and access to federally purchased library and information resources.



## ***How to Effectively Use Computer Technology (passed)***

### **Be it resolved**

That libraries offer material and services to organizations and professions that serve groups and provide a clearinghouse of information and referral.

Planning responsibility/participation: federal, e.g., Department of Education; Congress; state and local governments; professional associations.

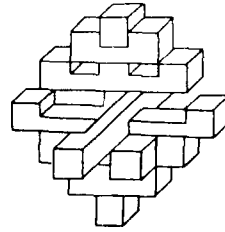
## ***Technology (passed)***

### **Be it resolved**

That the federal government address itself to transferring and applying those technologies to the storage and dissemination of information by

libraries and information centers of all varieties with the goal of guaranteed minimum basic technological access for every individual organization, or profession.

Planning responsibility/participation: Congress, the National Science Foundation, the National Bureau of Standards, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, and the Federal Communications Commission in cooperation with the libraries, information centers and users in defining qualitative standards for service.



## ***Elimination of Duplication (passed)***

The President should issue an executive order amending the A-95 clearinghouse review process to require that application for federal grants be reviewed to reduce duplication of information services.

Incentives should be provided to encourage applicants for federal and state funding programs to demonstrate that they will not duplicate an information program already serving the target group.

Preference should be given to libraries as information service providers where such preference would not duplicate existing programs.

Planning responsibility/participation:

- a) Congress and state legislatures must build these incentives into legislation. Administrative rules of involved federal and state agencies must follow suit.
- b) Presidential Executive Order.

Federal and state legislation and rules should be in keeping with the principles set forth in this resolution.

## ***National Information Policy (passed)***

While we support the concept of a National Library and Information Act to establish national information policy, Study Bill S. 1124 does not adequately address the special information needs of professions and organizations. Therefore, a task force shall be convened promptly to correct these deficiencies.

Planning responsibility/participation: task force convened by NCLIS; participation of a staff prior to framing the National Library Act; participation of providers and users of information services appropriate to organizations and professions.

## *Theme IV: Effectively Governing Society*

### ***Resolution 8: (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That at every level of government—local, state, and federal—where agencies agree to pool information, there be enabling legislation permitting funds for mandated information services/functions to be pooled so that information on a certain subject or of a given type be located in a publicly acknowledged public location;

That the federal government provide incentive grants to match cooperative pooling efforts (to enable libraries and information services to provide services in coordinating and processing information), and require upon receipt of federal funds that aggressive outreach be done by libraries in the community to stimulate use; and

That all pooled information shall be readily available to the public except for limitations imposed by legal protections for national security, privacy and proprietary rights.

### ***Resolution 9 (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That a national library act should include special provisions for funding those areas with special needs.

### ***Resolution 10 (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That we support the National Indian Omnibus Library Bill. [See p. 00 for the features of the proposed legislation.]

### ***Resolution 11 (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That a national information policy include provisions to ensure local control of community libraries and information services.

### ***Resolution 12 (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That since the delivery of library books and materials and audio-visual materials be surface mail causes a serious delay in delivery, often resulting in the receipt of information when it is no longer of use, and since domestic telecommunication rates do not apply to non-contiguous areas of the U.S.,

That the policy of the U.S. Postal Service should be changed so that all library materials addressed to non-contiguous areas will be sent as airmail at surface mail rates. Federal policy regarding telecommunication rates should be revised ensure that domestic rates apply to non-contiguous areas of the U.S.

### ***Resolution 13 (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That our national information policy encourage the interconnection of all networks and foster service in all states and territories and invite the cooperation of all telecommunication industries to provide distributed access broadband common carrier service to homes, businesses, agencies and all libraries; that it encourage the integration of broadcast, conference and private communications and document delivery of audio, data, and image transmissions; and that it provide lower rates for the libraries and educational services.

### ***Resolution 14 (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That Congress, the Department of Education, as well as state legislatures, examine legislation to ensure cooperation and that Congress and state legislators should provide incentives through appropriations for cooperation, particularly by increasing funding for the Library Services Construction Act, Title III (Interlibrary Cooperation).

### ***Resolution 15 (failed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That a special federal fund be created to subsidize library users of commercial machines, computer hardware and software, and other data-based systems.

### ***Resolution 16 (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That the White House Conference on Library and Information Services adopt a national policy to ensure equal access to necessary basic legal information for all people through

- a) The establishment of programs designated to improve basic legal resource materials in public libraries;
- b) Continuing library education programs which include the development of basic legal reference skills;
- c) Most importantly by guaranteeing access to publicly supported law collections within their locality.

### ***Resolution 17 (a) (draw)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That there be at least one youth appointee named to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as a voting member; that states be encouraged to include youths on their library boards as voting members, and that local governments be encouraged to include at least one youth as a voting member on the local library board.

### ***Resolution 17 (b) (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That Congress is requested to renew the authorization for funding the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and to increase the funding for this Commission and the National Endowment for the Humanities so that their essential contributions [toward] preserving and making accessible the historical records of the nations can be continued and expanded.

### ***Resolution 19 (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That, independent libraries which are supported by private foundations whose only responsibility is the support of such libraries, if those libraries are fully open to the public, should be classified in the Internal Revenue Code as educational institutions, thus exempting them from federal income taxes.

### ***International Conference (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That the White House Conference on Library and Information Services recommend to the President of the United States that an International Conference on Library and Information Services be held.

### ***Center for International Studies (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That the delegates of the White House Conference support the concept of regional and national centers to further international understanding, as recommended by the Commission.

### ***National Clearinghouse in Department of Education (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That in the structure of the U.S. Department of Education the library functions, involving programs, policies, and placing of priorities should be a separate entity, such as the Office of Library, and Learning Resources, headed by an administrative officer with no less authority than an Assistant Secretary; and

That there be organized within this Depart-

ment a National Clearinghouse to assist U.S. libraries and information centers in the sharing and exchange of useful information with similar agencies of other nations.

### ***International Youth Library Established in U.S. (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That a center, similar to the International Youth Library in Munich, be established in the United States; and

That through this center libraries throughout the country be encouraged to emphasize children's programming which recognizes the positive values of cultural differences and which promotes international understanding.

### ***Cooperative Standards and Networking (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That uniform standards for national bibliographic records universally adopted be implemented;

That the Library of Congress be charged and funded to promote national acceptance and use of uniform standards for the development of international networks; and

That the federal government, in concert with other government or international agencies, support the adoption of technological mechanisms and the establishment of professional services, including programs to overcome language barriers.

### ***Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That the White House Conference on Library and Information Services endorse the [establishment of an] Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (ISTC) and urge the Congress to follow-up its authorization with the appropriations needed to make the ISTC operational.

### ***International Copyright Agreement (passed)***

#### **Be it resolved**

That the U.S. should continue to seek improved international copyright accords.

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\*There was no Resolution 18.

## **Where to Stay in Washington**

### ***Hotel Accommodations***

The Washington Conference finds us again in the position of needing two hotels as co-headquarters due to the large number of meeting rooms, as well as sleeping rooms, required. General Sessions, Exhibits, and meetings that break frequently will be held at the Washington Hilton, 1919 Connecticut Avenue and Columbia Road. The Hilton has a gourmet restaurant and a coffee shop in the Main Lobby, a food service area near the pool, and a fast-food service area next to the exhibit hall. There is a bar near the restaurant, another near the pool, and a piano bar adjacent to the registration desk. Pool and sauna, as well as tennis courts, are available to help you relax after a hard day of meetings. Rates: Singles, \$44-\$68; Doubles/Twins, \$60-\$84; Suites, \$163 and up.

The Shoreham at 2500 Calvert Street, N.W., is a leisurely 15-minute walk from the Hilton and will be the site of our longer meetings. A large number of sleeping rooms have been reserved with suites available. To facilitate attendance at Exhibits and General Sessions, shuttle buses will operate between the Hilton and the Shoreham. One of Washington's best-known restaurants, the Bombay Bicycle Club, is located in the Shoreham, in addition to the Espresso Restaurant and the Marquee Cocktail Lounge. Hotel accommodations include tennis (day and night), swimming pool, and sauna. Rates: Singles, \$54-\$74; Doubles/Twins, \$66-\$90; Suites, \$95-\$295.

A smaller number of sleeping rooms are blocked for Association members at the following hotels near the Washington Hilton:

- Dupont Plaza, Connecticut and Massachusetts Avenues, N.W., is near the Metro Dupont Circle Station. The hotel restaurant specializes in Viennese-American cuisine and there is a cocktail lounge. Rates: Singles, \$51-\$69; Doubles/Twins, \$66-\$84; Suites, \$169 and up.
- Gramercy Inn, 1616 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., has a pool and sauna, two bars, and a restaurant. Rates: Singles, \$48; Doubles/Twins, \$58.
- Highland Towers, across the street from the Hilton on Connecticut Avenue, N.W., is more residential; all accommodations are suites. Rates: Singles, \$47-\$66; Doubles/Twins, \$59-\$78; Large Suites, \$95-\$215.
- The Holiday Inn, 1900 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., also across the street from the Hilton, has a bar and dining room. Rates: Singles, \$44; Doubles/Twins, \$48; Kings, \$60.

- The hotel with the large, glass-covered dome is the International Inn, Number 10 Thomas Circle at Massachusetts Avenue. The dome covers an Olympic-sized pool. A coffee shop, dining room and entertainment are also available. Rates: Singles, \$56; Doubles/Twins, \$70.
- Quality Inn, Downtown, Massachusetts Avenue at Thomas Circle has a restaurant and bar. Rates: Singles, \$62; Doubles/Twins, \$72.
- Embassy Row, 2015 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., is a small, elegant hotel known for its Le Consulate Restaurant, cafe and bar. It also has a pool. Rates: Singles, \$70; Doubles/Twins, \$80.

All hotel rates are subject to 8% sales tax and \$0.80 per room, per day occupancy tax.

### ***Transportation***

Limousine service from both National and Dulles airports is available to all hotels. Public transportation is nearby and taxis are plentiful. Washington is zoned for taxi fares and the zones are posted in each cab. The drivers are permitted to "pool" fares, so don't be surprised if your driver stops along the way to pick up someone who is signalling for a taxi. As long as the newcomer is going in the same general direction as the party who first hired the taxi, the driver is allowed to pick up the extra rider(s). This does seem like a good idea to cut down on pollution and increase the availability of taxis to all.

You will notice that all hotels blocked for our use are in the same general area. It is not far to the White House, the Capitol, the Washington and Lincoln Monuments, or many of the other buildings and institutions which will interest special librarians. It is possible to walk from most hotels to the Hilton. All hotels are air-conditioned and have televisions in the sleeping rooms.

### ***Reservations***

The Washington Area Convention and Visitors Association will be handling all sleeping room and suite reservations. Do not contact the hotels directly or try to make hotel reservations before you receive the official forms with your registration information. Do make your hotel reservations as soon after receiving the packet as possible so your first or second choice can be given consideration.

### ***Preliminary Events***

We're looking forward to seeing you in Washington. The Conference Committee is planning to hold the Scholarship Event Sunday night. Monday night we are invited to meet in the imposing Great Hall of the Library of Congress for a cocktail reception.

Ed Cornish of the World Future Society will deliver the keynote address at the First Plenary Session on Monday. Division Programs, built around the theme "The Realities of the 80's—Challenging the Individual," will include joint programs on subjects pertinent to related fields, as well as more general topics on librarianship and information science.

Bring the family, bring friends! See you at the Nation's Capitol in June.

# CHAPTERS AND DIVISIONS

**Pacific Northwest** On Jan 18, a program entitled "Fact and Fantasy about Special Libraries" was cosponsored with the Pacific Northwest Chapter of ASIS. The meeting was held at the University of Washington Faculty Club.

**Picture Division** Grace E. Evans, director, Picture Research, Washington, D.C., has been selected to be the new editor of *Picturescope*.

**Southern California** Governor Jerry Brown made an unscheduled appearance at a Sep 20 dinner meeting. Later members heard Michael J. Nosanoff, environmental engineer, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, deliver a talk on energy technology.

**San Francisco Bay Region** SLA president Joseph Dagnese was the speaker at the Chapter's Jan 10 meeting, held at the Berkeley Faculty Club, University of California.

**Texas** Members attended a two-part workshop on "Management Concepts and Functions." Part one was held Sep 14-15 in Houston; part two, focusing on personnel management and administration, was scheduled for Feb 1-2 in San Antonio. Dr. Sara Freedman and Dr. Dick Montanari of the University of Houston conducted the workshop.

Joseph Dagnese, president of the Association, and David Bender, executive director, attended an evening banquet on Feb 1 to celebrate the Chapter's 30th Anniversary.

**Toronto** "The Use of Microcomputers in Libraries" was the topic of an Oct 18 meeting, held at the

Medical Sciences Building, University of Toronto.

The program for Nov 22 was how to evaluate your library, and accessing foreign materials was discussed Jan 17. The scheduled topic for a Feb 21 meeting is the effect of current and future technology on traditional library roles.

**Upstate New York** On Feb 7, members met to discuss plans for the Albany Area Mid-Winter Meeting. A representative of the General Electric Information Sales Business Division gave a presentation on numeric data bases.

**Washington D.C.** Professional Day and a reception for new members was scheduled for Feb 12.

**Washington D.C., Information Technology Group** Members met Jan 16 to hear Philip Haymon, chief, Field Services Division, Office of Library and Information Services, U.S. Department of the Interior, discuss "The Coming Crisis in the Federal Library System—the Effect of the Administration's Policies on Contracting for Library Services."

**Washington D.C., Picture Group** On Sep 20, the Group hosted a lecture by Joel Snyder on "The History and Conservation of Albumen Prints."

**Wisconsin** A meeting was held Oct 25 to introduce new members. Dr. Aman, dean, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee Library School, spoke on his philosophy of library education, the future of the University's Library School, and the need for continuing education for librarians in the Milwaukee area.



# MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

**Mary C. Berger**, senior staff member, Cuadra Associates, Inc. . . . elected president-elect, American Society for Information Sciences.

**Dee Baltzer Birschel** . . . appointed associate director, Information Services, International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans, Brookfield, Wisc.

**Albert P. Bradley**, chief, Technical Library Branch, NASA Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston . . . retired.

**Mary L. Calkins**, senior librarian, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency . . . retired.

**Nancy Clausen**, formerly manager, Personnel Administration, Borg-Warner Corporation . . . now manager, Information Services, Tracy-Locke Public Relations Company, Dallas, Tex.

**Jane P. Ciosek** . . . appointed research librarian, Communications Research Division, Institute for Defense Analyses, Princeton, N.J.

**Roman Drazniowsky**, curator, American Geographical Society Collection . . . appointed adjunct professor, School of Library Science, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee.

**Charlotte Duvally** . . . hired as engineering librarian, Drexel University Libraries, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Ronald W. Force**, formerly head, Education Library, Ohio State University . . . now assistant director of public services, Washington State University Libraries, Pullman, Wash.

**M. Gilles Frappier** . . . appointed director, Ottawa Public Library and Secretary-Treasurer to the Board.

**Bonnie Fridley**, medical librarian, Audie L. Murphy Memorial VA Hospital, San Antonio . . . hired as search analyst, Strughold Aeromedical Library, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks Air Force Base, Tex.

**Sarah S. Gibson** . . . appointed assistant dean, School of Library Science, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

**Diane L. Glunz**, formerly assistant librarian, U.S. Borax Research Corporation, Anaheim, Calif. . . . now reference librarian, Norris Medical Library, University of Southern California.

**Rona Gregory** . . . hired as assistant librarian for collections coordination, Rotch Library, M.I.T.

**Vivian D. Hewitt**, a past president of SLA . . . awarded the Carnegie-Mellon University Alumni Association Merit Award.

**Aurorita Illustre** . . . appointed assistant librarian, Chemists' Club Library, New York, N.Y.

**Virginia Lacy Jones**, dean, School of Library Service, Atlanta University . . . received an honorary Doctor of Letters degree from the University of Michigan.

**Robert A. Kennedy** . . . named director, Libraries and Information Center, Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J.

**Gary F. Kurutz**, director, California Historical Society . . . appointed *Sutro Librarian*, State Library of California.

**Herbert B. Landau**, assistant director, Information Systems, Solar Energy Research Institute, Department of Energy . . . elected president, American Society for Information Science.

**Mark Leggett**, business and industry librarian, Knoxville-Knox County Public Library . . . hired as business information services librarian, Milwaukee Public Library.

**John B. McClurkin**, chief librarian, Marine Corps Education Center, Quantico, Va. . . . retired.

**Donna Lemon McCool** . . . appointed assistant director, Administrative Services, Washington State University Libraries.

**Gwendolyn MacMurray**, president, Drexel Library School Alumni Association . . . appointed technical services librarian, Hahnemann Medical College Library, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Norma Mar** . . . appointed librarian, Chemists' Club Library, New York, N.Y.

## SLA AUTHORS

**Casellas, Elizabeth.** *Academic Business Librarians in the United States; Their Faculty Status and Its Relationship to the Development of Their Professional Activities and Published Writings.* Geneseo Studies in Library and Information Science, no. 8. Ivan L. Kaddor, series ed. Geneseo, N.Y., State University of New York College of Arts and Science, School of Library and Information Science, 1979. 128 p. \$6.00.

**Dennis, Deborah Ellis** and Joseph Zikmund III. *Suburbia: A Guide to Information Sources.* Urban Studies Information Guide Series, v. 9. Detroit, Gale Research Co., 1979.

**Gilman, Nelson J.,** with Bill Clintworth, et al. "Continuing Education and Library Services for Physicians in Office Practice." *Bulletin of the Norris Medical Library Association* (Oct 1979).

**Kasperko, Jean M.** "Online Chemical Dictionaries: A Comparison." *Database* 2 (no. 3):24-35 (Sep 1979).

**Li, Hong-Chan.** *Social Work Education: A Bibliography.* Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1978. 341 p. \$15.00.

**Post, J. B.,** comp. *An Atlas of Fantasy.* 2d ed. New York, Ballantine Books, 1979. 210 p. \$8.95.

**Reams, Bernard D.** and J. Ray Ferguson, comps. *Federal Consumer Protection: Laws, Rules and Regulations.* Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., Oceana, 1979. 2 v. \$150.00.

**Thompson, Enid T.** *Local History Collections: A Manual for Librarians.* Nashville, American Association for State and Local History, 1978. 99 p.

**Wright, Kieth.** *Library and Information Services for Handicapped Individuals.* Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1979. \$15.00.

## LOGO CONTEST

**What's in a logo?** A good logo makes a strong visual statement about a group's aims, style, and approach. It is the medium that conveys the message. SLA needs a logo that can express the Association's forward-looking approach to library and information management—one that is easy to recognize, bold, and appealing.

All members are invited to participate in a contest to design a new logo for SLA. A cash prize of \$50 will be awarded to the entrant of the winning design.

Contest entrants are requested to prepare an original design in black on white in an 8½" x 11" format. Submission should be addressed to SLA Logo Contest, Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003. All entries must be received by **May 1, 1980.**

Entrants will receive a form letter announcing receipt of their entries. All entrants will remain anonymous until the winner is announced.

Entries will be displayed at SLA's exhibit booth at the 1980 Annual Conference in Washington, D.C. During the Conference, members will vote on the logo which best typifies SLA. The winner will be announced at the Annual Business Meeting.

All designs become the property of SLA. The winning entry will become the official logo of the Association and will be displayed on all appropriate documents, publications, and stationery.

The Association staff is authorized to eliminate entries that are not in keeping with the spirit or purpose of this contest.

# Networking Notes

## New Online Newsletter

According to the October/November 1979 issue of the *Arizona Online User Group Newsletter*, a publication called "Information Intelligence Online Newsletter" will be published monthly beginning in January 1980, enabling online users and searchers to keep abreast of the rapid developments that are taking place in the online field. News will include the latest from online suppliers and vendors; databases; terminals and associated equipment including telefax; publications and user aids; telecommunications developments; and trends that point the direction toward the electronic office of the future will be featured. The newsletter will not carry advertising—ensuring that readers will have a new single point of access to keep them up-to-date, and to provide for delivery by first class mail each month. Subscriptions, at \$35 per year, are available from: Information Intelligence, Inc.; P.O. Box 31098; Phoenix, Ariz. 85046.

## Data on Special Libraries in Networks

The fifth edition of the *Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers*, Gale Research Company, Detroit, Mich., came off the press in September, 1979, producing some interesting statistics on special libraries and networks.

Over 14,000 libraries are listed in the fifth edition, with approximately 3,000 of the respondents indicating membership in some type of network or consortium. Compared to statistics from the last edition of the book (1977), the number of those now participating in cooperative ventures is about one third larger. It was found that in some areas membership in networks overlapped. Two different organizations which

seemed to fill almost the same purpose existed in the same area. Since the last edition of the book, more networks have moved from being informal organizations to those with a definite structure and membership. The respondents cited about 640 networks. Of that total, 407 or 64% were directly related to special libraries and information centers. Thirty-eight of the networks are Canadian.

## Network Advisory Committee

The Network Advisory Committee (NAC) met in Washington, D.C., on Sep 25. Over the summer the composition of NAC was expanded to include representatives from publishing, the information industry, and from more associations, as well as from libraries and networks.

NAC members developed a set of objectives for the future which are to: 1) continue to advise the Library of Congress; 2) continue to provide input to the Council in Library Resources; and 3) to serve as "the principle national focal point for identification and consideration of issues and formulation of policies and recommendations regarding national network planning."

This new third objective prompted discussion of key issues. A list of such issues was compiled and future meetings of NAC will be devoted to the thorough and substantive consideration of the respective issues. The issue selected for discussion at the next NAC meeting will deal with the legal, political, and economic implications concerning the exchange and sharing of bibliographic data in machine readable form among operating entities including bibliographic utilities, private data base sources, and others will the goal of exploring alternatives towards advancing the flow of bibliographic data.

**James K. Webster**  
**Chairman, Networking Committee**  
**Special Libraries Association**

## COMING EVENTS

**Mar 27-28. Library Automation and Facility Planning, Workshop . . .** New York City. Contact: Aaron Cohen and Associates, Teatown Rd., Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y. 10520 (914/271-8170).

**Mar 22. Eighth Annual Betty Burrows Memorial Seminar in Continuing Education . . .** Park Plaza Hotel, Cleveland. Theme: Marketing Library Services. Co-sponsored by the Cleveland Chapter of SLA and Case Western Reserve University Library School, Continuing Education Program. To register, contact: Case Western Reserve University, School of Library Science, Continuing Education Program, Cleveland Ohio 44106 (216/368-3500).

**Apr 7-10. Association For Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers-International, Thirteenth Annual Meeting . . .** Denver, Colo. Contact: Susan Robbins, Publicity Officer, APLIC, 165 South Second Ave., Clarion, Pa. 16214 (212/644-1316).

**Apr 11. Symposium on Patents . . .** The Chemists' Club, New York. Write: Miriam Steinert, Chemists' Club Library, 52 E. 41 St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

**Apr 15-18. Office of Management Studies, Association of Research Libraries . . .** Library Management Skills Institute/First Session, San Diego. Contact: OMS, Association of Research Libraries, 1527 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. (202/232-8656).

**Apr 20-23. Seventeenth Annual Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing . . .** Graduate School of Library Science,

University of Illinois at Urbana. Theme: Public Access to Library Automation. Contact: Edward Kalb, 116 Illini Hall, University of Illinois 61820 (217/333-2881).

**Apr 22-25. National Micrographic Association, 29th Annual Conference and Exposition . . .** New York. Write: National Micrographic Association, 8228 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

**Apr 24-25. Seminars in On-Line Searching of Lockheed Dialog Data Bases . . .** Ann Arbor, Mich. Sponsored by the University of Michigan School of Library Science. Instructor: Joseph DiSalvo. Basic System Seminar: \$65.00; Advanced Dialog System Refresher Seminar: \$25.00. Contact: Joan C. Durrance, Coordinator of Continuing Education, School of Library Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109 (313/763-1569).

**Apr 30. Second International Conference on User Education, deadline for papers . . .** Trinity College, Oxford, Eng. A call is being made for 300-word abstracts of proposed papers for the 1981 conference. Prospective speakers will be notified by Jun 30 whether their papers have been accepted. Topics on any area of user education are invited. Send abstracts to: Peter Fox, Deputy Librarian, Trinity College Library, College St., Dublin 2, Ireland.

**May 2-4. International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology, Annual Conference . . .** Dupont Plaza Hotel, Washington, D.C. For registration information, write: IASSIST 1980 Conference, Suite 700, 1990 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

## Reviews

**Toward Paperless Information Systems**, by F. W. Lancaster. New York, N.Y., Academic Press, 1978. (Library and Information Science Series.) 179p., bibl., \$13.50. LC 78-51237, ISBN 0-12-436050-5.

Computers, for almost a quarter century now, have been used by information managers to identify documents for retrieval and for library operations related to document retrieval and use. The state of computer arts is ready to advance even further to retrieving information itself, not the document, according to the thesis developed in this volume.

Using what the Central Intelligence Agency, and possibly other defense intelligence agencies as well, is doing in the way of disseminating, storing, and retrieving intelligence information electronically as illustration of what can be done with today's technology, Lancaster also reviews the current practices and the acknowledged problems of scientific and technical information control and use. From these, he develops a scenario for year 2,000 A.D. for handling technical information electronically from its initial preparation, publication and dissemination, through to its storage and retrieval for further use. While he also includes some estimates of what this system may cost, he makes clear economics is only one of the difficult social and psychological problems (even those as simple to identify and comparatively straightforward to solve as making compatible the differing vocabularies and inquiry languages used by existing databases) that are far easier to identify than to solve.

Lancaster feels the problems will be overcome and some form of paperless society achieved, though not necessarily exactly as he envisions. Once achieved, it will drastically change the way scientists and engineers work, and will also significantly alter the practice of librarianship. No longer will a librarian be tied to an institution; he will be an individual with the wit and ability to exploit resources from a globe-wide information network, will be a specialist to be consulted just as other consultant professionals are and will be respected as they are. (Will the librarian charge the same level of fees? He doesn't say.)

Institutions which use scientific and technical information as raw material or make it their product must face this challenge. Any planning for the future, whether a scant two years or as long as ten years ahead, must keep in mind the trend toward greater dependence for up-to-date data on the computer, rather than the printed literature. Money, above the normal information budget, must be spent to prepare for changes in operational methods and equipment.

Is either the professional librarian or the management of the institution he serves ready for this challenge? Almost certainly not—unless the thesis of this book is more widely understood than it is at present, and the premises derived from the evidence collected and presented here are accepted.

**Paula M. Strain**  
Mitre Corporation  
McLean, Va. 22102

### Errata

Joseph M. Dagnese was inadvertently omitted from the list that appeared at the end of the candidate biographies in the Jan 1980 issue of *SL*, p. 44. He will serve on SLA's Board of Directors in 1980/81 as Past President.



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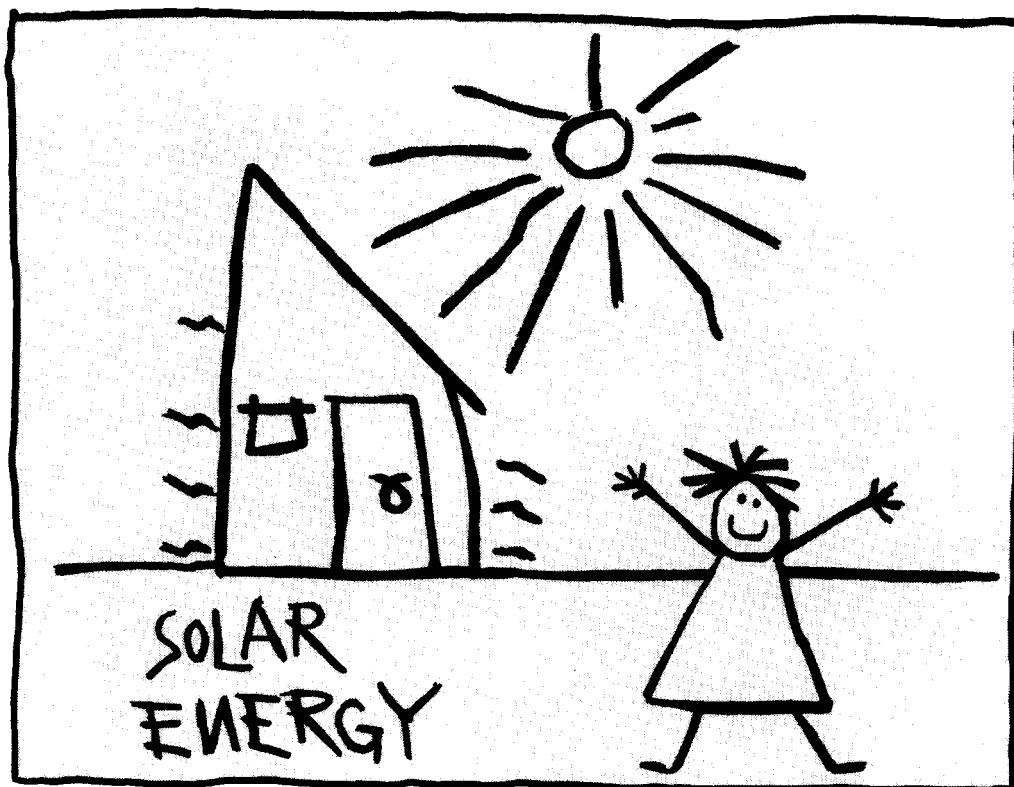
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